

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 846.—VOL. XXI.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1851.

[PRICE 6D.]

WHEAL TRESKOLL, LANIVET, NEAR BODMIN.
The LEASES of the above valuable PROPERTY, also the STEAM-ENGINE, 50-hp cylinder, complete, with two boilers; THREE WATER-WHEELS, stamping power, pumps, &c., with EVERY OTHER REQUISITE for the efficient WORKING of the MINE, TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY TENDER, in One Lot.
For inspection, and further particulars, apply to Mr. Henry Batt, at the mine; or to the Secretary, at the office, 7, George-yard, Lombard-street, London.
Tenders to be sent on or before the 20th November, 1851.

FOR SALE, THREE HUNDRED SHARES IN WHEAL TREWANE SILVER-LEAD MINE, at 17s. 6d. per share—all calls paid.
Apply to J. J. Reynolds, 23, Threadneedle-street, London.

TO MINE PROPRIETORS.—TO BE SOLD, at TOMAN-TOUL, BANFFSHIRE, a very superior CRUSHING MILL; the water-wheel is entirely of cast-iron, 24-feet diameter, 4-feet breast, and overshot. The spur-wheel is 7 feet diameter, and with the axle, pinions, &c., very strong, and capable of driving any additional machinery the water-wheel can propel. The crushing cylinders are 24 feet long, the upper pair 2 feet diameter, and the lower 30 inches. The framing is strong, and of the best rock elm. Compound levers are attached to each pair of cylinders, affording any power that may be required at will. The machinery is of the best quality as to materials, strength, and workmanship; and, being under cover, is as good as when put up, having never required any repairs. The machinery may be shipped at Kingston, port, Dartmouth, or Port Gordon, on the Moray Frith, to which there are good roads.
Applications for purchase may be made to James Burgess, mining engineer, 49, Cumberland-row, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

COAL TO BE SOLD OR LET.—About ONE HUNDRED ACRES of the PONTGWAITH-YR-HARN VEIN of COAL at the ARGOED, in the SIRHOWEY VALLEY, about 16½ miles from the flourishing port of Newport, is TO BE SOLD, OR LET ON LEASE, for any required number of years, at a very low royalty or galeage. This coal is about 100 yards deep from the Sirhowey tramroad. The vein is from 3 feet to 4 feet thick, of excellent quality for household use, and the small of it is admitted to be the best in the South Wales basin for the use of blacksmiths. Large tract of coal adjoins, and may be had upon reasonable terms.
For further particulars, or to treat for the same, apply to the Rev. J. Yorath, St. Hill; or to Mr. John Williams, auctioneer, 3, Clifton-place, Newport.—Oct. 21, 1851.

HENDREFORGAN COLLIERY, GLAMORGANSHIRE.
TO BE LET, for a term of years, all the valuable and well-known SEAMS of ANTHRACITE COAL, IRONSTONE, and BLACKBAND, under the HENDREFORGAN FARM, in the parish of LLANGUICK, in the county of GLAMORGAN, which comprises ONE HUNDRED ACRES of LAND, and is situate within two miles of the Swansea Canal, to which there is communication by railroad, and within twelve miles of the port of Swansea.
The property contains the Little Vein, 3 feet thick, celebrated for the manufacturing of anthracite iron; the Big Vein, 5 feet thick; the Welford Vein, 3 feet thick; and the Three Coal Vein, 3 feet thick—all of which have been proved; and also all the SEAMS or BANDS of IRONSTONE, BLACKBAND (17 inches thick), on the north crop of the basin, some of which have been lately worked by the proprietor, and are now in a state for immediate operations. The coal is well-known in the London and other markets as Cox's Stone Coal.
Further particulars to be had of Mr. M. G. Steward, mining engineer, Bedminster, Bristol; of the proprietor, Mr. Evan Jones, on the property; or at the office of Mr. Alex. Cuthbertson, solicitor, North.

COPPER MINERS' COMPANY IN ENGLAND.
At a MEETING of the DEBENTURE HOLDERS and OTHER CREDITORS of the GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND, held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Friday, the 7th November, 1851.

Sir GEORGE COUPER, Bart., in the chair.
The report and suggestions of the Joint-Committee of Creditors and Shareholders, appointed at the meetings held on the 5th of August last, having been read,—
It was moved by the CHAIRMAN, seconded by DANIEL RYAN, Esq., and Unanimously resolved,—
That the report now read be received, adopted, and circulated among the debenture holders and creditors.
Moved by A. J. C. LAUREN, Esq., seconded by Sir THOMAS WILKINSON, Bart., K.C.B., and Unanimously resolved,—
That, pursuant to the recommendation of the Committee, the Deputy-Governor of the Company be, and he is hereby, requested to take such steps as are required by the "Governor and Company of Copper Miners' Act, 1851," for the purpose of calling a meeting of the holders of debentures, promissory notes, and loan notes, and of the other creditors of the Company, referred to in the said Act, and that such meeting be held on the earliest day which the forms required by the Act will allow, so as that the first advertisement shall not be inserted on any earlier day than Friday, the 14th inst.
Moved by THOMAS SMITH, Esq., seconded by Sir ROBERT W. CARDEN, and Unanimously resolved,—
That the best thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Committee, for their able and valuable report, and that they be requested to continue their services in the prosecution of the further steps necessary for the revival of the Company.
Sir George Couper having left the chair, and the same having been taken by JOHN HENRY PELL, Esq.,
It was moved by A. G. ROBERTS, Esq., seconded by DANIEL RYAN, Esq., and Unanimously resolved,—
That the best thanks of the meeting are hereby tendered to Sir George Couper, for his able and courteous conduct in the chair this day.

CHYPRASE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY, SAINT ENODER, CORNWALL.
At a GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in the above Company, held at the Stork Hotel, Old-square, Birmingham, at the close of the second half-year.
MR. HINKS in the chair.
The following RESOLUTIONS were proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously:
1. That the report and statement of accounts now read be received, adopted, and entered upon the minutes, and that the proceedings of the Committee of Management be approved and confirmed.
Proposed by Mr. J. Jones, and seconded by G. N. Swinson, Esq.—
2. That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby given, to the officers and committee, for the able and judicious manner in which they have acted in the trying circumstances in which they have been placed.
Proposed by Dr. Barker, and seconded by Mr. H. Parrish.—
3. That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby given, to Mr. Chas. Hinks, for the able and efficient manner in which he has conducted the proceedings of this meeting.
(Signed) THOMAS LEWIS.
New Meeting-street, Birmingham, Pursuer to the Company.

CHYPRASE CONSOLS TIN AND COPPER MINE, SAINT ENODER, CORNWALL.
In 1024 shares, of £5 5s. per share.—Deposit £1 7s. 6d.
Applications for the remaining shares to be made to Mr. Thomas Lewis, No. 17, New Meeting-street, Birmingham, Pursuer to the Company, of whom every information can be obtained.

TESTIMONIAL TO MICHAEL WILLIAMS, Esq.
The Committee beg to announce that subscriptions may be paid to the East Cornwall Bank, at Liskeard and Bodmin; the Cornish Bank, Truro, Redruth, and Falmouth; Messrs. Bolls, bankers, Penzance; and St. Ives; Mr. Carr's Bank, Penzance; or to either of the following gentlemen:—Mr. J. Grylls (the Treasurer), Redruth; Mr. R. Pearce, Penzance; Mr. S. James, St. Just; Mr. R. E. Michell, Marazion; Capt. Thomas Richards, Foundry House, Hayle; Mr. R. H. Pike, Camborne; Mr. W. Burgess, Illogan; Mr. Pryor, Town-Hall, Redruth; Mr. Little, Redruth; Mr. E. H. Hawke, Tolgulla, St. Day; Mr. H. Pearce, Royal Hotel, Truro; Mr. R. B. Broad, Falmouth; Mr. J. Moreton, St. Austell; and Mr. Field, Mining Exchange, London.
No subscription to exceed Five Shillings. Any smaller sum will be received.
The list to be closed on the 29th November.
THOMAS GARLAND, Secretary, Oct. 9, 1851.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES, Museum of Practical Geology.
The further INTRODUCTORY LECTURES are arranged as follows:—
MONDAY, 10th November, at One o'clock..... NATURAL HISTORY, By EDWARD FORBES, F.R.S.
TUESDAY, 11th November, at Eleven o'clock..... MECHANICAL SCIENCE, By ROBERT HUNT, Keeper of Mining Records.
The LECTURES upon GEOLOGY, by ANDREW C. RAMSAY, F.R.S.—MINING and MINERALOGY, by WASHINGTON W. SMITH, M.A.—and METALLURGY, by Dr. PRACOR, F.R.S., will COMMENCE on the 6th of JANUARY, 1852.
HENRY T. DE LA BECHE, Director.

LIVERPOOL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY.
Professor—Dr. SHERIDAN MUSPRATT, F.R.S.E.
STUDENTS are INSTRUCTED in EVERY BRANCH of the SCIENCE.
Fees for Analysis or Assays may be had on application, with full prospectuses.

ED. J. DENT has REMOVED from 89 to 61, STRAND (being 31 doors nearer to Charing-cross, and directly opposite Bedford-street), and solicits an INSPECTION of his extensive STOCK of CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, as above; also at No. 93, COCKSPUR-STREET, and No. 34, ROYAL EXCHANGE (Clock Tower area).

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of 4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, MINING BROKER, OFFERS his best SERVICES to CAPITALISTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES, and transacts business only for principals.
MR. CROFTS has FOR SALE SHARES in the following MINES:—Rocks and Trevellyn, Henneock, East Ballewidden, Bodmin Wheal Mary, East Wheal Reeth, Wheal Edward (Calstock), Silver Valley, Wheal Arthur, Weston, Devon Haytor Granite, Wheal Brews, Wheal Golden, Wheal Zion, Okel Tor, South Tamar, East Tamar, Bodmin Consols, Warleggan, North Fowey Consols, Calstock Consols, Wheal Lovell, East Wheal Reeth, Vary Consols, Kingzett and Bedford, Calstock United, &c., and can PROCURE or SELL SHARES in all DIVIDEND MINES.
The increased capital thrown into the market by the payment of the last quarter's dividends and Government Stocks, having produced a considerable movement in mining shares, early purchases, in order to avail of moderate prices, are recommended. MR. CROFTS will (confidentially) give an opinion of the value of any mine within his knowledge, either personally or by letter.—Dated Nov. 8, 1851.

MR. EVAN HOPKINS, C.E., F.G.S., MINING RECORD OFFICE, 13, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON.
MR. HOPKINS'S OFFICE is SUPPLIED with PLANS and SECTIONS of the principal MINES in the UNITED KINGDOM.—The REPORTS, and all essential particulars, are faithfully and regularly RECORDED; these, together with possessing a thorough practical knowledge of the business in all its details, and being ENTIRELY FREE FROM SHARE DEALING, renders the office a proper, and as yet the only, place where DISINTERESTED INFORMATION can be OBTAINED.
The object of the office is to communicate information on all subjects connected with General Science—on Mineral Properties in all parts of the world—to protect legitimate Mining—to see justice done to the Capitalists and Property, and to point out the necessity of placing such speculations in the hands of responsible business men. Capitalists, will, therefore, have themselves to blame, if they allow their property or capital to be wasted by jobbing and inefficient managers.
Annual clients are regularly supplied with every information that may be required on home and foreign speculations.

GENERAL MINING OFFICES, 93, Threadneedle-street, London.
MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, late of CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, begs to inform his friends and the public that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS as a MINING and GENERAL AGENT at the above office, and trusts, by paying a due regard to the welfare of his clients, that he will at all times merit their confidence. Having been connected with the management of mines in the most productive districts of Cornwall upwards of twenty years, and being in communication with some of the most respectable agents in the mining districts, Mr. Reynolds will be enabled at all times to furnish such information as may be relied on.
MR. REYNOLDS has SHARES FOR SALE in the following MINES:—Carnvallan, Wheal Gill, West Wheal Virgin, Trevellyn, Caradon Vale, Molland, Kingzett and Bedford, Trevellyn, Copper Bottom, Violett, Mineral Court, Stanagwyn, Trevellyn, Cargill, Wheal Lemon, West Wheal Virgin, Basset, East Ballewidden, West Alfred Consols, Butterdon, Alfred Consols, Trevellyn, Black Craig and Craigton, Bargally, Calstock Consols, Cook's Kitchen, East Wheal Frances, East Pool, East Wheal Rashleigh, Great Wheal Baddern, West Sheba Consols, North Fowey Consols, North Tolgus, Pen-darves and St. Aubyn, Rocks and Trevellyn, South Frances, South Condurrow, Sydney Goldolphin, West Stray Park, Wheal Emma, Wheal Lovell, Wheal Susan, Wheal Unity.
J. J. REYNOLDS will carry on business upon COMMISSION ONLY, making no intermediate price between buyers and sellers, and will be ready at all times to introduce the buyer and seller of any shares to each other.—Office hours Ten to Four.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO., in order to avoid the complicated and indefinite system of CALLS for working or proving mines, consider that a better and more satisfactory one will be found in offering the public those chiefly in which the machinery and underground work required to bring them into a state of profit has been completed and paid for.
In mines thus far advanced, it will be obvious that as there will be no risk, so there can be no necessity for calls—the speculative part of the adventure having been gone through; and in this way capitalists will be enabled to invest with the certainty of immediate return.
MR. MATTHEW FRANCIS takes leave to announce, that he has several THOUSANDS of POUNDS WORTH of SHARES to DISPOSE OF, which, at the selling price, give a profit of from £20 to £40 per cent.
Offices, No. 7, John-street, Adelphi, London.

MR. THOMAS JORDAN, METAL BROKER, No. 78, OLD BROAD-STREET, CITY, exclusive AGENT for one of the BEST MAKERS of HAMMERED IRON, for MARINE, LOCOMOTIVE, and other ENGINES. Also AGENT for the SALE of SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE and WELSH BAR, BOLT and BOILER PLATE IRON, in all its varieties.
The Proprietors of Lead and Copper Mines in Devon, Cornwall, Wales, &c., will find great advantage in the quality and cheapness of the Iron they require, by seeking quotations through the Advertiser.

MR. ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, DEALER in COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, and ASSAYER in GENERAL.—Address: LEE-CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.
GOLDENHILL COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, and CHEMICAL WORKS, NEAR NEWCASTLE, STAFFORDSHIRE.
JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER and REFINER.
Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

MR. JOHN PHILLIPS, MINERAL SURVEYOR AND MINE MANAGER, MARGARET-STREET, NORTH ADELAIDE, in the province of SOUTH AUSTRALIA, after three years' residence and two years' exploration in the colony, RESERVES his EXPERIENCE for BRITISH CAPITAL: awaiting the result of this advertisement in a suitable remuneration for past time and future services.

MINING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER and CO., No. 61, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, beg respectfully to inform the public that they are in a position to BUY and SELL in all the DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, which upon present purchase will pay from 15 to 25 per cent., and have on hand Bedford United, Devon Great Consols, Mary Ann, Trevellyn, West Caradon, Great Wheal Friendship and Venton, Boringdon Park, Wheal Catherine, Franco, Zion. Also shares in Wheal Williams—this is a continuation of the Devon Great Consols, and embracing several of the same lodes; also Devon Consols North—this adjoins the latter, which, with £1 paid, are marketable at £200, and paying £48 per annum in dividends.—Every information given, either personally or by letter.—Office hours from Ten to Four.

MR. GEO. CARNE, DEALER in STOCKS and SHARES, 25, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
MR. JOHN DAVIES, MINING SHAREBROKER, No. 38, TOWER-BUILDINGS, TOWER-GARDEN, LIVERPOOL.
MOLYNEUX & CO., MINE AGENTS, No. 34, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, have SHARES on SALE in DIVIDEND-PAYING and OTHER MINES, which will ensure to CAPITALISTS the safest and most unexceptionable investment.
Sixteen years' experience will enable Mr. Molyneux to give suitable advice on all occasions.—Offices of the Wheal Langford and Baring United Mining Company, and Trevellyn Consols Mining Company, No. 34, Threadneedle-street.

MINING RECORD OFFICE, 26, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON.
MR. MANUEL'S OFFICES are expressly for the USE of COMMITTEES and COMPANIES conducting their BUSINESS in LONDON, and is entirely free from share-dealing. MR. MANUEL will be happy to CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of any MINES now at work, or about to be worked, he having spacious and convenient OFFICES for that PURPOSE.—Terms on which the business is conducted to be had on application, either by letter or in person.
Sixteen years' experience will enable Mr. Manuel to give suitable advice on all occasions.—Offices of the West Wheal Rose, West Callington, Baspardo, &c.

SHARES are TO BE SOLD in the following MINES,

Levant	Providence Mines	Spears Consols
Wheal Reeth	Great Wheal	Wheal Mary Ann
Ballewidden	West Wheal Towan	Wheal Russell
Wheal Margaret	Wheal Henry	East Wheal Reeth

Barque LEGERDEMAIN A. 1, 13 years—2 years old.
TELL TALE A. 1, 12 years—clipper schooner.
CHARLOTTE ANNE A. 1, 12 years—ditto.
Also SHARES in the CORNWALL FISHERY COMPANY, ST. IVES.
B. P. BATTEN, 1, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, London.

REGISTRY FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF MINING SHARES.
DURRANT & CO., MINING SHAREBROKERS, 55, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.
Beg to draw the attention of Shareholders to their REGISTRY for the SALE and PURCHASE of SHARES.

Devon Great Consols	Wheal Arthur	South Caradon
Carn Breva <td>Wellington<td>Great Wheal Sheba</td></td>	Wellington <td>Great Wheal Sheba</td>	Great Wheal Sheba
West Caradon <td>West Buller<td>Trevellyn</td></td>	West Buller <td>Trevellyn</td>	Trevellyn
Trevellyn <td>Tolgus<td>Bedford United</td></td>	Tolgus <td>Bedford United</td>	Bedford United

N.B.—Statistical information furnished on British and Foreign Mines.—No CHARGE made for the registration of shares unless business be transacted.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINE AGENT, 75, OLD BROAD-STREET.—Established nine years.—MR. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform capitalists and the public that he is at all times in a position to BUY or SELL, at close market prices, in dividend and respectfully established BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES; and having a local knowledge of the principal Cornish and Welsh Mines, from periodical personal inspection, &c., will be happy to furnish information by post or otherwise.
N.B.—Mines inspected and reports furnished.

MINING PROPERTY.—MR. HERRON has SHARES in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the purchaser 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:—

West Providence	West Caradon	Bryntall
Wheal Tremaine <th>South Caradon</th> <td>Botaluck</td>	South Caradon	Botaluck
Wheal Margaret <th>Trelawny</th> <td>Trevellyn</td>	Trelawny	Trevellyn
Condurrow <th>Mary Ann</th> <td>Devon Great Consols</td>	Mary Ann	Devon Great Consols
Alfred Consols <th>Bedford</th> <td>St. John del Rey</td>	Bedford	St. John del Rey
<th>South Tolgus</th> <td>Coburn</td>	South Tolgus	Coburn

And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES having a PROMISING APPEARANCE, and affording greater range for speculation, such as—

Santiago	Daren	Treleigh
West Basset <th>East Daren</th> <td>North Downs</td>	East Daren	North Downs
West Towan <th>Cefn Bruno</th> <td>South Tamar</td>	Cefn Bruno	South Tamar
East Wheal Reeth <th>Cwm Erfin</th> <td>East Tamar</td>	Cwm Erfin	East Tamar

Mining Offices, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

MR. JAMES STRIDE, SECRETARY of the MINING EXCHANGE, begs to state, that he TRANSACTS BUSINESS as usual at the JAMAICA COFFEE-HOUSE, CORNHILL, as MINING AGENT. He is at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, from Twelve to Two o'clock.

MR. CREFT, 1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, BUYS or SELLS every description of MINING SHARES on COMMISSION, and has on hand FIFTY SHARES in a SILVER-LEAD MINE, at £10 per share, paying regular dividends of 30s. p. ann., with every prospect of greatly increased value.

MONEY.—FIFTEEN THOUSAND POUNDS are ready to be ADVANCED, at a low rate of interest, upon approved LEASEHOLD or FREEHOLD PROPERTY, in sums of not less than £200.—Apply to Mr. C. Chadwell, No. 28, Broad-street-buildings, City.

TO CAPITALISTS.—BY PRIVATE CONTRACT—the LEASE, STOCK, and MACHINERY, of a truly valuable SLATE QUARRY, possessing advantages superior to most quarries in the United Kingdom, and producing SLABS and SLATES of the largest sizes and best quality, applicable to all purposes.
The fullest information given on application to Messrs. Francis & Co., General Mining Offices, 1, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A Gentleman residing in Pool, Cornwall, the well-known district for rich mines, begs to OFFER a PARTY commanding CAPITAL a TRACT of GROUND for MINING PURPOSES, situate in the immediate vicinity, where several valuable lodes are known to exist, which have yielded immense profits in the adjoining mine, but, owing to particular reasons, a grant for working the same could not, until lately, be obtained.—Communications, addressed to "A. B.," Post-office, Camborne, will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED.—A SECOND-HAND BED of a LATHE, about 9 feet long, with standards about 2 feet in height.—Address "H. C. J.," at the office of the Mining Journal, 26, Fleet-street, London.

A LARGE QUANTITY of DRAM and LONGSOUND NORWAY TIMBER on SALE, at 8d. per foot, Calliper measure.—This timber is of good quality, recently imported—is only partially squared, and will average 14 feet in each piece. AD an excellent LOT of RED and YELLOW QUEBEC PINE TIMBER, and ONE HUNDRED LOADS of SWEDISH TIMBER, with a very large assortment of DEALS, BATTENS, and NORWAY SPARS.
Apply to JOHN GATLEY, Truro.

PROPOSED NEW VINEGAR MANUFACTORY.—As a PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—Some important CHEMICAL IMPROVEMENTS having been lately made and rigidly tested in the MANUFACTURE of VINEGAR, the inventor and Proprietor—who has had 30 years' practical experience in the business—wishes to TREAT with a CAPITALIST or COMPANY, for the purpose of MANUFACTURING the ARTICLE on an extensive scale, from which a handsome dividend can be realized, without the slightest risk, and so pure and exquisite a vinegar produced, that it cannot fail to command a ready sale.—Letters addressed to "A. A.," care of Mr. Chas. Jarvis, 39, Great Castle-street, Regent-street, London, will open a correspondence.

NOTICE.—TO LEAD MINING PROPRIETORS, COMPANIES, and PAINT MANUFACTURERS.—G. RUSSELL, INVENTOR of a NEW PROCESS for MAKING WHITE LEAD PAINT, will be happy to TREAT with any of the above professional Gentlemen or others; and begs to state, that where a water-power can be obtained to work the machinery required, the inventor will guarantee to CONVERT LEAD into GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT, at £3 per ton, whereby a saving of £6 per ton is derived—also a saving of time equal to one-tenth of the present system; and by this process the health of the operatives is not in the slightest injured.
For further particulars apply to Mr. Geo. Russell, Leadhills, Lanarkshire, N.B. Leadhills, October 23, 1851.

NOTICE.—GREAT BRYN CONSOLS COPPER and TIN MINE.—The GREAT BRYN CONSOLS COPPER and TIN MINING COMPANY, having REMOVED to more CONVENIENT and EXTENSIVE OFFICES, No. 26, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.

ALL-Y-CRIB SILVER-LEAD MINES.—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of FIVE SHILLINGS per share is now PAYABLE, at the offices of the Company, No. 7, John-street, Adelphi. MATTHEW FRANCIS.

CEFN GWYN SILVER-LEAD MINES.—Notice is hereby given, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the above Mines will be HELD on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at Twelve o'clock noon, at the George and Vulture, Cornhill.
JOHN BOWES, Secretary.
November 7, 1851.

GENERAL MINING COMPANY FOR IRELAND.—Notice is hereby given, that a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors will be HELD at the Office of the Company on Monday, the 1st day of Dec. next, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to receive the half-yearly accounts, up to the 6th of October last, and the auditor's report thereon, and to transact the general business of the Company: to elect nine Directors of the Company for the ensuing year—the ballot for which will commence at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon; and close at Three o'clock in the afternoon of the above day.
Office, 2, Burgh-quay, Dublin, Nov. 1, 1851. THOMAS MAGUIRE, Secretary.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION, Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, November 3, 1851.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Proprietors convened for Thursday, the 20th inst., is POSTPONED until Thursday, the 27th instant, when the same will be held at the London Tavern, at Two o'clock precisely. GEORGE THOMAS, Acting Director.

WEIGHING MACHINES and WEIGHBRIDGES.—HENRY POOLEY and SON beg to call the attention of Engineers, Railway Companies, Manufacturers, and others, to their AGENCY and DEPOT in LONDON, where all their different MACHINES, as shown in the Exhibition, and for which the Prize Medal was awarded, MAY BE SEEN, and prices, and any further information required, will be given.
Apply to Mr. James Holgate, No. 9, Arthur-street West, London-bridge.
MANUFACTORY, LIVERPOOL.

TO IRONMASTERS, RAILWAY DIRECTORS, ENGINEERS, and FOUNDRERS.—The SUBSCRIBER having been appointed SOLE AGENT in LONDON for the SALE of MR. MORRIS STIRLING'S PATENT IRON, begs to intimate that he is prepared to SUPPLY Railway Companies, Engineers, and Founders, with the PATENT MALLEABLE and TOUGHENED CAST-IRON, and that all orders addressed to him for these, and also for RAILS, with Hardened Surfaces, shall have his prompt attention.
Specimens of the different Irons shown, and every information afforded, on application. Information as to the terms of License under Mr. Stirling's Patents will be given by the Subscriber, and also by Mr. JEE, C.E., 6, John-street, Adelphi. A. MACNAUGHT.
OFFICES.—2, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street.
WAREHOUSES.—Paul's Wharf, 25, Upper Thames-street.

THE PATENT WATER-BALLAST STOWAGE BAGS and PUMPS having BEEN TESTED, and met the approval of practical men, the Public is respectfully informed that all is now prepared for FITTING UP SHIPS, by application to MR. KIRK, at the Works, GIBSON'S-BUILDINGS, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, where a pamphlet and illustrations may be obtained by, or forwarded to parties, and where all inquiries will be fully replied to.—Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Aug. 18, 1851.

FOR THE SHOOTING SEASON, 1851.—DEANE, ADAMS, & DEANE, GUN-MAKERS to H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT, beg respectfully to call the attention of SPORTSMEN to their extensive STOCK of GUNS, PISTOLS, and RIFLES, which may be seen and tested at their premises, and where all inquiries will be fully replied to.—Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Aug. 18, 1851.
* Sporting ammunition of the best quality.

Original Correspondence.

THE GERMAN SCHOOL OF GEOLOGY.—No. VII.

BY DAVID MURPHY, ESQ.

The last answer to my questions is equally remarkable and fallacious as the rest. Mr. Faber says—"I am decidedly wrong in asserting 'Nature has a way of crystallising sulphurets by aqueous action,' because metallic sulphurets are insoluble." After all the facts I have given him of Nature producing insoluble crystals by a moist process, I think he will hardly adhere to this mere syllogism. Nature cares nothing for logic. It is quite true the crystals after being formed are not soluble in mass, or they would not be where they are, immersed in water; neither would crabs and lobsters carry shells about if they were soluble. But must we, therefore, bake them on their backs? Are the holes in the primitive rocks to which they go hot ovens or kilns for burning them in? Martha Callenick knew better than that before she went to London? That the crystals of pyrites in coal have been formed by the same moist agency which deposits equally insoluble crystals throughout all rocks, there is as little reason to doubt as there is reason to believe that the sulphate of lime, which so often accompanies such pyrites in coal, has been crystallised there by fire? To "imagine" this pyrite deposited by sublimation, is a conception even more extravagant than its injection. This "explanation" (?) could not have appeared the most probable had Mr. Faber been acquainted with the facts of his theory, the actual position of the pyrites in the coal, and of the coal in the strata. Take, for instance, a coal basin, with a dozen seams of coal, separated from each other by beds of rock, 10 to 100 yards in thickness, and accompanied by thick beds of shale, impermeable to water. Underneath are the millstone grit and carboniferous limestone, next the old red sandstone, together about 2000 yards, then the earlier immense deposit—the investigation of which by Sir R. Murchison is the greatest accession to modern geology—altogether some thousand yards of rock soaked with water in every pore and crevice, and below this, before we reach the fiery reservoir of the subliming furnace, we know not what. Now, how did the vapour of "sulphurets of iron" find its way up through cold water, and refuse to "cool off," until comfortably settled in the coal? When it reached the first seam, why did it part leave it, and go on to all the other veins in succession? For all the seams contain the pyrites, and not a particle of it exists in the thicknesses of rock and clay which separate them. The originators of such a theory are equally ignorant of the position of the pyrites in the coal. It is not in accidental accretions, but an essential part and constituent of the seam through its whole extent, formed in thin plates, interposed in the magnetic cleavages of the coal, crystallised in and with it; and have not Mr. Faber's instructors informed him that the presence of the sulphur is, with great show of probability, attributed to the albuminous parts of the plants from which the coal originated? Peat similarly contains sulphur, in combination with lime and iron. Wood charcoal contains less, because, as we may suppose, it is easily discharged from the surface, where it principally exists during charring; but when the bark and albuminous tissues are mixed and bruised into the body of a coal-bed, and the sulphur fixed with a metallic base, dispersion is not so easy. When I named the sulphurets in carbonate of lime, I did not refer merely to detached nodules—such, for instance, as the concretions of murex found in the chalk, but to the copious deposits and veins in the carboniferous limestone, which produce no "metamorphic" action on the rock they touch, and in their position defy injection or sublimation. Though I erred in supposing Mr. Faber a German, I guessed rightly that he had come from the Hartz Mountains, and was tinged with their mysteries. If he can perceive a tenable analogy between their blast-furnaces, 15 ft. high, their flues and gas chambers, and the arrangement of the strata of the globe, he will, I fear, however excellent as a smelter, never make a geologist. At present he is a heliologist. The student of Nature has to toil in discriminating differences; alloys and analogies are the sublimer province of the smelter and the poet.

Having now gone through Mr. Faber's facts, I think he will admit that not one of them will serve him. I wish him sincerely out of the vapours. His abilities are good, and deserve a better subject. Let him now study practical works on geology, written with a practical purpose. He will then be able to reply with facts which are facts, and will discover that the prejudice has been on his side—an undue partiality for systems which have no recommendation but the names of their originators. He has clearly learned something, and evidently thinks much of it. This is only proper; for we ought to value the lessons we receive at a cost, and the instructors who impart them. He is right to defend them, until he is sufficiently advanced to correct their errors—a necessity which constantly occurs when the routine of a school is exchanged for the business of life. He who would make progress in real, not artificial science, must, in 99 cases in 100, begin his studies a great way beyond where his teachers left off. In that respect, he and I are equal; for I am not yet able to correct mine. Every small circle has its theory. My object is not to maintain, but to destroy one; so that the facts of Nature admitted on one part of the surface may not be denied on another. It is not I and those who think with me that are "the favoured individuals;" we stoop only to the humble task of examining what is beneath our noses. We cannot

"Fly as soon
To the four corners of the moon,"

ungifted with the velocity to compass 95,000,000 of miles in a twinkling, and blow bubbles from the sun. We are not they

"Who must aspire to guide the heavenly car,
And with our daring folly, burn the world."

It is not our lot "to reach stars because they shine on us." We ask no more than to be allowed to believe what, if authority be needed, Lord Bacon taught, that we shall acquire a more correct and valuable knowledge of the laws of Nature by patiently studying the facts she places in our reach, and endeavouring to understand them, than by the greatest exertions of intellect in conceiving systems which set all her known laws at defiance. One fact is observable upon the whole surface of the earth, to which Mr. Hopkins has called that attention which its importance demands. We perceive in all rocks, whether primary or secondary, two main series of lines of division—one in the direction of the force which causes the polarity of the magnetic needle, the other in the direction of the force which causes the dip; both of these sub-modified by the eastern and western variations. All rocks, sedimentary, as well as primary, are divided by these lines. The divisions of the sedimentary strata bear as little resemblance to the cracks of decahedroned mud as the divisions of granite resemble the cracks of cooling glass. These divisions are perhaps most marked in the granite and its congeners, as having been longer exposed to the force; but the soft texture of coal, probably allowing its action in a shorter time, displays this cleavage with even greater precision than the granite, set off as it is by the uniform inclination and extension of such a sedimentary bed; but the same lines are traceable in every consolidated rock to the highest of the series. Should Mr. Faber visit Wales, he may see on the south point of the coast of Glamorgan a magnificent ground plan of this cleavage, where scores of acres of the lias limestone are denuded at low water. A full recognition of the existence of such a governing principle, coupled with our knowledge of the universal polarity and crystallisation of matter—its arrangement in definite forms giving definite properties—points out a field for research in Nature's great laboratory; for it is in the earth that metals are developed or formed, if it is form which gives their respective characters—far more in accordance with the received progress of discovery than a miserable speculation about a vapour spurned from the sun, and left to congeal without a guiding principle for theorising animalcules to crawl upon. These might be more appropriately congregated at Merthyr Tydvil, throwing down houses and burrowing in the slag heaps, on which a great part of the town is founded. Such geology would be more congenial; for a few minutes' walk in any direction would bring them in contact with their favourite igneous medium, in masses surely large enough to form a few grains of mica and feldspar. They will have every opportunity to study the act of "cooling off;" and if their heated imagination "cools off" to rational intellect, it will be the greatest consummation. Let not Mr. Faber despair. So far from having the prejudice he supposes, I was half an igneist myself before I looked closely into the matter—that is to say, I took it for granted, as he does, that so many great authorities would not assert as a fact the igneous origin of granite without some evidence for it. The most untenable notion gets a footing in that way, merely for want of looking into. Some of the best authorities have abandoned the igneous centre theory, from considering that such a degree of heat is incompatible with the circulation of these magnetic currents now known to pass through the earth; and when Mr. Faber has added to this abstract principle, and filled it in by accurate

examination of the details of the terrestrial crust itself, he will, I have no doubt, rebel against the superfluous monstrosities of his instructors as much as I do.

ERRATA.—In No. VI., 6th line from commencement, for "separ," read "mica;" 6th line from bottom of first column for "consist us excess," read "no excess."

TICKETING DINNERS.

SIR,—I have lately observed two letters in your paper about ticketing expenses, neither of which I approve of, nor do I like the present system of ticketing dinners, and have often spoken against it; and many of the mine agents complain, but none like to openly mention it. I should be sorry to do away with the dinners, because at such meetings the seller and buyer enter into mutual conversation, which may be for the interest of both, and keeps up a good feeling between parties. My plan is, to let three dine for each copper company—cashier, sample taker, and assayer—if they like, but no proxies, or fees in lieu of dinner; pay 3s. 6d. for dinner and dessert, and 5s. per bottle for port or sherry—no cigars or tobacco, or hay or corn. The steward is not necessary; let the mine second in quantity take the deputy-chair; stationery should be reduced to one-half; and by these means the bill will not exceed 9s. each person, and from 3d. to 4d. less per ton. I know there will be a great difficulty to cut off the fees: the sampler never moves out of his house but he has fees for sampling, attending sale, and weighing off what his masters have purchased. It is too bad. The fees, without salary, is a handsome situation, and many good and respectable men would be glad of it.—W. RICHARDS: Redruth, Oct. 30.

[We consider the proposal of Capt. Richards ought to meet the approval of all parties; and, agreeing with him on every point, we are warranted in urging him to attempt carrying the whole into operation, by at once consulting with the representatives of the larger mines, who would, doubtless, join him.]

MINING DIVIDENDS AND CALLS.

SIR,—I purposely omitted making any comment on the extra long list of calls made in September from 55 mines, amounting to 33,834l. 8s. 4d., seeing you had furnished your readers with some explanation as regarded those erecting new machinery of one sort or another, implying, probably, that the calls were made for the purpose of paying for such extra charge, and which might not occur again. If such was meant, I must beg to differ with you. Those concerns will, with scarcely an exception, require further calls to be paid, and I need not go into explanation why, beyond that of referring you to the very trifling sales of produce making by most of them—many none at all. Consequently, it is inevitable that further calls from them may be confidently expected. To prove a mine, money must be expended, and time allowed for development. It is ridiculous to place the least reliance on any of the prospectuses placed before the public; they are all set to one tune—viz., "The former party worked the ground ineffectually—left all the levels rich in ore, they would now set at the very lowest tribute—only draw out the water, and you will find it so—samples have been assayed from the adit level, worth 15 in 20 for tin—80 per cent. for lead, and yielding 2340 ozs. of silver to the ton—copper 31 1/2 per cent.—the strata the fac simile of Devon Great Consols, or the Burra Burra of Australia—you would not know the difference, &c."

From the number of communications I receive monthly from parties who have been induced to purchase shares under the false representation that there would be no more calls, but, on the contrary, dividends in less than six months, I cannot refrain from again resuming the subject, and that partly in consequence of the awful list of calls made in October, as particularised in your last.

Thirty-nine mines require from the shareholders for October no less than 33,806l. 10s., which with the preceding month, for 55 mines, 33,834l. 8s. 4d., makes 67,640l. 18s. 4d. for the two months—or 405,845l. 10s. per annum. This it should be observed is independent of calls being made of which we know nothing (nor do the parties interested wish us); nor the deposits paying upon the new concerns starting up every week, and saying not a syllable as regards premiums.

I would ask, how long can this go on? Surely it ought to have enough started at this moment; and is it not better to confine the capital to be expended to them, rather than listen to any new ones, which can only add to the amount? I maintain that supporting attempts to foist another on the market only tends to aid the destruction of half-a-dozen preceding it. The money is all required to keep those already launched afloat. The calls necessary to provide them in machinery, and carry on the underground operations to a profitable result, would be far better applied to the number we already have "than fly to others which we know not of." Unless a large portion of them soon prove failures, and induce the shareholders to shut them up, where will be the price of metal? Suppose one quarter of them to prove as productive as the projects have represented them to be, and that they really should pour into the market the promised quantity of copper ore (not of 31 1/2 per cent., that is a farce too ridiculous to notice), yielding 8 per cent. produce, where will the standard drop down to? Why, the present dividend-making mines would many of them have to shut up, or be under the necessity of making calls! This, however, they stand in little dread of. They have seen, as I have, during the last 35 years the same attempts made and proved failures, to the serious loss sustained by many thousand individuals, and the total ruin of others. They, therefore, say—let them go; or the sooner the steam is up the better, the explosion will take place the earlier; and before our dividends can be affected the new bubbling attempts will have burst, and vanished into thin air. Let them only overdo it, and the eruption will be earlier come. Like the child building a house of cards; it takes some time to erect the frail fabric—a second only to destroy it. That the shareholders in many new mines have been setting up such feeble edifices will ere long prove too visible to them. The practical man has long ceased to look with surprise at the follies committing; he knows they must come to a speedy end, and regrets that the money lost by parties paying premiums for what is wholly worthless is set down by them as "lost by mining," when had a really honest miner in the locality been consulted, he would at once have said, "Take care of your pockets." The number of mines in your list, independent of that of dividends, is no less than 317.

You very properly set forth to your readers the monthly account of dividends making, and occasionally show the favourable result of mining. In October eight mines divide profit of 8210l., against 39 making calls amounting to 33,806l. 10s.: the judicious public set one against the other, and, therefore, prefer seeking to be one of the eight, and avoiding the 39, leave them to the support of those who are jobbers in shares in preference to holding as an investment. That a considerable portion of the latter would pay as an investment I firmly believe, but as the wreck that must come, and the number that must be abandoned in consequence of non-payment of calls, will have the effect of deterring parties indiscriminately from paying upon those really deserving of it (as I cannot refrain predicting they will), the good will sink with the bad. Such has hitherto been the result whenever the panic arises; the storm carries devastation with it, spreading havoc upon all alike, and the retreating parties are then as precipitate in getting rid of shares and liabilities as they were heedless when embarking.

It is that by a perusal of your Journal these parties should see the shoals and quicksands that surround them on every side, that I am induced thus to hold up the finger of caution; a little careful enquiry on their part is all that is needed. Your pages would pilot them safely into the harbour of good adventure; for, in reality, there is no business of a speculative nature offering similar advantages to legitimate mining, honestly governed. ARGUS (of Truro): November 3.

THE DELABOLE SLATE QUARRIES.

SIR,—Seeing in your valuable Journal, a short time since, a notice of the Welsh Slate Quarries, I am induced to make a few observations on those above-named, with a view of drawing the attention of the public to such a valuable investment now, and for some time past having been, in the hands of a company formed at Plymouth. The slate here is of a beautiful blue, extremely hard and durable, splits to any degree of thinness, and is in every respect equal to the Welsh slate. These quarries have, more or less, been worked for the last 500 years; but it was not until they came into the hands of Mr. Avery, of Boscawen, with Capt. Ennor as superintendent, that they were worked on a large scale, employing some 500 persons, which number is still at work in these quarries. Mr. Avery, I understand, has no further interest in this property; and it is stated upon good grounds that, not long since, he sold to the Plymouth Company about 15 acres of land, west of the Delabole Quarries, for the no inconsiderable sum of 20,000l.—this land having been purchased for the purpose of working the slate rock therein, and also for depositing the rubble. The demand for the Delabole slate is rapidly increasing, and a company is in the course of formation for opening a new quarry within 150 yards of the present Delabole Quarries. As the slate rock dips into this new ground, it is certain that an immense body of slate exists there, of the same quality as is now raised from the adjoining quarries—indeed, I am informed it has been proved to exist there by having pits sunk, in which good slate has been found. Not only is slate found at and near Delabole, but also on the cliffs, extending over a range of from six to eight miles. The cliff slate is good, but not so good as that procured at Delabole, neither can it be raised so large, with the exception of a quarry belonging to the Right Hon. Lady Grenville, where the slate is of a greenish colour, and even harder than the Delabole or any other Cornish slate. This quarry is not now at work; but I understand that a company is about to be formed for working it, as well also as a quarry on the same estate, about a mile inland from the Cliff Quarry, where, on opening a few pits, good slate, and of a large size, was raised at a depth of 6 ft. only from the surface. I wish to draw the attention of parties having capital to invest in works of this kind to the slate districts of this county, where, from 10 to 14 per cent. can be procured on capital judiciously laid out, and by having a quarry managed by men competent to their work. In consequence of mismanagement, these works, like others, fail to be profitable. It appears to me that a slate quarry is a more desirable investment for capital than mining, as the former is void of risk—the latter being almost altogether risk. True it is, that occasionally a mine is to be found paying more than 10 or 14 per cent.

on the capital invested; but how seldom does this occur? In searching for slate, the most simple means are used—a few pits of a shallow depth being enough to prove whether there is slate or not, and of what quality. That which remains to be done is to bring the article to surface, and make it marketable—the most simple means also being used for these purposes. Then, as to a market for this useful article, which is not only used for roofing and flooring, but also for cisterns, chimney-pieces, headstones, and paving stones, there is a great and increasing demand for it; and I have no doubt but that, ere long, it will be very extensively used in large towns for paving the footways of streets, for which it is so well suited—the texture of slate being so very close that a great amount of friction is required to reduce the surface; added to which is the ease of keeping it clean, and the niceness of its appearance. Camelford, Nov. 5. A CORNISHMAN.

NORTH WHEEL TRELAUNY.

SIR,—We will thank you to publish the following report of this mine, which is situated in the south part of the parish of Quithock, within half a mile north of Wheel Trelawny, divided into 1060 shares, on the Cost-book System.—Since our last report of cutting the north and south lode, upon which we drove north 8 fms. upon a very promising lode, about 2 1/2 ft. wide, spotted with lead; at this point we met with a slide, which drove the lode about 3 ft., and upon which we are now driving, still retaining its former size and character. We have also driven south upon this lode about 3 fms., and find it composed of hornspar, quartz, prisms, and spots of lead, the ground throughout being easy for working. At about 40 or 50 fms. north-east of the present adit end, there are two north and south lodes running through much higher ground, which we purpose to intersect, by extending the present adit.

HENRY HODGE, } Agents of Wheel
HENRY VIVIAN, } Mary Ann.

Liskeard, Nov. 6.

THE BRYNTAIL LEAD MINES.

SIR,—Yesterday, I had an opportunity of inspecting this sett, when I was agreeably surprised to find so much ore ground laid open. The first bargain I saw was a place called Hill's rise, or stope, where the lode is upwards of 25 ft. wide, intermixed throughout with solid ribs of lead ore, which I should say would produce upwards of 2 tons of ore per fathom; there are two pares of men in this rise opening ground for stopping. I saw a man breaking up a rock of ore which had been just taken down from the lode, which would weigh upwards of 5 cwt.: a finer specimen of ore I have not seen for a long time. They will be in a position shortly to set more men to work in this place; and there can be no doubt but they will raise a large quantity of ore. In the 5 and 10 ft. levels the men are stopping on a fine lode, varying from 15 to 30 ft. wide, ore throughout. In the 15 ft. level they have laid open ore ground for nearly 100 fms. long, and the end is at present in a good lode. The men are stopping the backs; the lode is from 20 to 30 feet wide, and will, I should say, produce from 1 1/2 to 3 tons of ore per fathom. The stulls are all full of good ore stuff, and the trammers are bringing out about 100 wagon loads daily. There is a pare of men rising against the engine-shaft, which, I was informed was nearly through, which, when done, will greatly facilitate the workings in this level; and 30 additional men may be set to stop the backs already laid open, which will greatly increase the returns of the mine. In the dressing department, they have been hindered very much lately, owing to the constant breaking of the crushing-mill, but at present every thing appears to be going on well; and I have no doubt, ere long, the Bryntail will stand high in the list of dividend-paying mines.—JOHN REYNOLDS: Llanidloes, Nov. 6.

CONDURROW MINE.

SIR,—As a shareholder in this mine, I was much struck with the letter in your last Journal from Mr. Gamis, who appears to think our manager perfection; it is, however, a happy circumstance for Mr. Gamis that the mine has so improved of late as to be in the position to bear a thorough inspection, otherwise he might have learnt to his cost what "practical experience and strict integrity" had done for him; for in such a case the small payments withheld from the merchants might have been large ones, and Mr. Gamis the party selected by them as being worth powder and shot. I have yet to learn (Mr. Gamis will, perhaps, enlighten me) where Capt. Vivian's mining knowledge and experience have led to any profits of moment; but I have a slight recollection of his report of "West Jewel" which quickly raised shares from 10l. or 12l. to 20l. or more, thence to recede to almost nil—in fact, calls became necessary. I have further yet to learn the correctness of making dividends whilst indebted amounts for materials are past due, and this, too, by crediting goods unsold. This may meet Mr. Gamis's notions, and but few else I imagine. But I can understand a person fleeing to the rocks to hide himself from an impending storm. We have heard of a railway manager declaring a dividend, to make things pleasant. Now that the mine is undoubtedly in a good position, I strongly advise the manager to work her as he knows she should justly be worked,—that is to give the shareholders the greatest possible profit; and from the profits so made, let each and every shareholder purchase himself a freehold if he will. And to Mr. Gamis I would remark, that as a name may be proverbial for the qualities he mentions, so it may be expressive of others, less flattering certainly, but equally true; as, for instance, "dogged disposition," "crabbed temper," &c. Redruth, Nov. 5. A SHAREHOLDER.

WHEEL ZION.

SIR,—It may be true that one party should not quote the words of another in a public journal, although the said words may have been spoken in public, and without any understanding as to their privacy; but it is not true that any portion of my report of this mine (Oct. 23) contained a false representation of Mr. Hopkins's expressed opinions, unless he deals in enigmas, of which I was not aware at the time he was here, as he appeared to speak clearly, and without ambiguity, like any intelligent gentleman in the world. But I suppose Mr. Hopkins had no idea that his words, *verbatim*, would appear in print, or he probably would have been more chary of them.

As I had no intention whatever to give offence to Mr. Hopkins, so let me express my regret for having trespassed upon his privileges by my quotation; he may depend on it the transgression shall never be repeated by me. November 6. H. C. VIVIAN.

THE WORTHING MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—In the correspondence from Adelaide, inserted in your Journal of Saturday last, certain reasons are stated why Capt. Phillips has left the employment of the Worthing Mining Company—the whole of which are incorrect; I shall, therefore, be obliged by your contradicting the same, as the insertion of such a paragraph in your respectable paper may tend to injure the Worthing Mining Company with the public. The fact of the case is this: he received notice from the colonial committee of management to leave their service, in consequence of his overbearing and dictatorial manner to them and other parties on the mine; and a letter is now in town from him, stating, if the London board will give him the exclusive management of the mine, and dispense with the services of the committee of management, by whom he was formerly employed, he will be quite ready to re-enter their service: this letter, you will see, at once contradicts the assertion therein made.

The value of the Worthing Mine is considered undoubted; and in all Capt. Phillips's reports to the directors he speaks very favourably of it, and which documents may at any time be seen at the offices; and the directors believe, when fully developed, it will prove a valuable property for the shareholders. St. Helen's-place, Nov. 5. J. H. MURCHISON.

AGUA FRIA GOLD QUARTZ MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—May I be allowed to trouble your valuable Journal with a few remarks, arising out of the perusal of the prospectus issued by this company; they may be of service to some of your readers. The company, I must admit, is composed of gentlemen of great respectability and talent; notwithstanding, it does appear to me that those gentlemen are premature in bringing the company before the public in its present state. The prospectus commences by stating that the lessees have done certain acts to convince the public that the Agua Fria Mine has been carefully examined and tested, found to contain great wealth, and they calculate that one vein is likely to produce 18,000 tons of gold similar to the sample they are ready to produce.

The Mariposa district is possessed of extensive mineral wealth beyond a doubt, and the title of the company may be good, but the following extract does not show it:—"The title of the lessees, and their power to assign their lease, has also been fully shown, and the terms on which the assignment has been granted are such as, under the circumstances, must be considered most liberal." No doubt a contract for a lease has been obtained, and the contractors have a right to assign, but I do not see upon what terms. The public are told, "they are such as, under circumstances, must be considered most liberal." Let the public see what they are, and they will be able to judge for themselves. It will be found, upon an inquiry, that no lease has been granted at present, nor in possession of the mine taken, nor any arrangements made to set the mine in operation. I have no doubt it is the intention of the directors to proceed in earnest to do so, but they introduce a doubtful clause into their prospectus. They say—"The deposit of so large an amount of gold and ore enables the directors to guarantee to the shareholders a return, without any deduction whatever, of the whole amount paid, in the event of the company not being formed."—INVESTOR: Nov. 4.

INCREASE IN THE QUARRYING OF MINERALS.—There are probably but few branches of industry increasing in a greater ratio than that of quarrying minerals in this country. It appears that the profits arising from quarries in England in 1810-11, amounted to 29,160l.; and in 1842-3, as determined by the assessments under the Property and Income-tax Acts, the profits amounted to 207,009l., being an increase of seven times. This is a far greater increase than that which has taken place in the same period either in mining property or iron works—the increase in the former being only four times, and in the latter something under twice.—The Builder.

ARTIFICIAL MANURING--SUBSTITUTE FOR THE RAYS OF THE SUN.

DESCRIPTION.

- a.—Axis on which the cylinder turns.
- b.—Semi-cylinder suspended from the axis, and used as a stove.
- c.—Cylinder to burn the stubble and earth.
- d.—Double covering, to preserve the heat.
- e.—The air which flows from front to back as soon as the machine is set in motion.
- f.—Smoke from the coals.
- g.—Opening of the covering for heating.
- h.—Opening of the cylinder for heating.
- i.—The second cylinder.
- k.—Spades to mix the earth.

This machine, the invention of Mr. Hartvig Von Blücher, will produce in rural economy an artificial manuring, by the rapid production of "Humus," by burning the stubble with the help of a machine, roasting the soil, and mixing together the ground thus heated with ground not heated. The invention is intended as a substitute for the rays of the sun.

The mechanical action of this process is to be effected by a cylinder, composed of iron ribs, at the axis of which is suspended a semi-cylinder. The latter serves as a stove to warm the large cylinder, and to keep up the heat in it. Apply to this cylinder a double covering, it will better preserve the heat, and hinder it from evaporating into the air. Care must be taken to bring the back part of the covering near to the ground, in order that the heat may be closer to the earth. It must be opened higher forwards, to admit the introduction of the oxygen necessary for the fire. The ribs should be placed like wheels in burning the stubble, in order that the stubble may not be crushed by the ribs transversely to roast the earth. For the mixture of the roasted earth with the deeper soil or strata, it is proposed that a second cylinder should follow the first. The ribs of this second cylinder have spades attached to them, to dig into the upturned earth. They would lift the roasted earth in the same time as the other, and in turning over would cause them to fall again already mixed. In order that the second cylinder may have a stronger pressure, and that the spades may dig more deeply, a coal-box may be placed on the top, as shown in the diagram. To heat the first cylinder, it would be necessary to open the cover and the cylinder.

By this machine guano can be manufactured at home at a very reasonable rate—the two elements of guano are ashes and manure; the former can be procured by means of the cylinder described, and the latter is always to be obtained, if the English, like the foreign farmer, keep his cattle and sheep in the stable winter and summer.

WHEAL GOLDEN CONSOLS.

The new engine at Penhale was put to work on Wednesday by Mr. Loam, of the firm of Hocking and Loam, the contractors, in the presence of the directors and a number of gentlemen of the district; after which the party, about 30, sat down to a sumptuous dinner at the residence of Thomas Hoblyn, Esq., of Trevinnick-house, one of the lords of the sett. Among the substantial viands was a splendid haunch of venison, sent as a present from London by one of the adventurers in the company. After the healths of the Queen, Prince Albert, Prince of Wales, and Royal Family had been drunk, Wm. Thorne, Esq., chairman of the mining company, proposed the healths of the lords of the sett, whom he eulogised in the highest terms, declaring their conduct to be worthy of almost universal imitation by lords of mining property generally; for instead of exacting, as some were in the habit of doing, a premium for granting setts, Messrs Hoblyn had only demanded from the adventurers dues of 1-34th, without premium or surface damage, and had behaved in every instance in the most handsome manner; and they had their reward, for the adventurers, stimulated by their liberality, had prosecuted the working of their mines vigorously; and they were not only receiving handsome dues, but the district in which they resided was greatly benefited by the enterprise which they had brought out.

Wm. Pagett Hoblyn, Esq., (the other lord of the sett) acknowledged the toast in neat and kind terms; in which he observed that, if the adventurers felt gratified with the conduct of the lords, he and his cousin had reason to feel so for the very prudent and spirited manner in which the works of the mine had been carried on; and, although he could not allow that his part in the liberality which had been so kindly spoken of was equal to that of his relative, yet he hoped, as the worthy chairman of the company had done him the honour to make his acquaintance, their meetings would be more frequent for the future, and concluded by proposing the health of the adventurers in the mine.

J. G. Maxwell, Esq. (one of the directors), in returning thanks, expressed himself in warm terms of the conduct of the lords of the mine, and assured the adventurers that their affairs would be conducted honestly and prudently, and he had no doubt profitably. He attributed the success which had attended their operations to the ability and exertions of his friend Mr. Thorne, the chairman of the company, with whom it had been his pleasure to be connected in mining operations, and many others, upwards of 15 years; and concluded by proposing the health of the Rev. S. Walker, one of the visitors, as an old college friend of his, which was gratefully and humbly acknowledged by the rev. gentleman.

The Chairman proposed the health of the agents of the mine, whom he spoke of in the highest terms of commendation. Capt. Morcom, in acknowledging the toast, assured the meeting that his best endeavours should be exercised to merit a continuance of their good opinion; and he believed he could say the same for every agent on the mine. With respect to the mine, they had been unfortunate in having had a collapse in one of the engine boilers, which, with the necessity of putting in larger pit-work in the bottom level, to meet the excess of water, had thrown back their returns the last two months; yet he had the pleasure to say they were now in full work, and that in the bottom end of their shaft they had a better lode, and more productive of ore than any he had seen in the mine.

The healths of Messrs. Hocking and Loam, the engineers, and of Mr. Saunders, the surveyor of the mine, were proposed by the chairman, and suitably acknowledged; and W. P. Hoblyn, Esq., proposed the health of W. Thorne, Esq., which was most cheerfully received and responded to by that gentleman, who entered into an interesting account of mining generally in the county, which we regret our limits will not enable us to report.

Several other toasts followed, and the remainder of the evening was spent in a manner worthy the old English hospitality of their host.

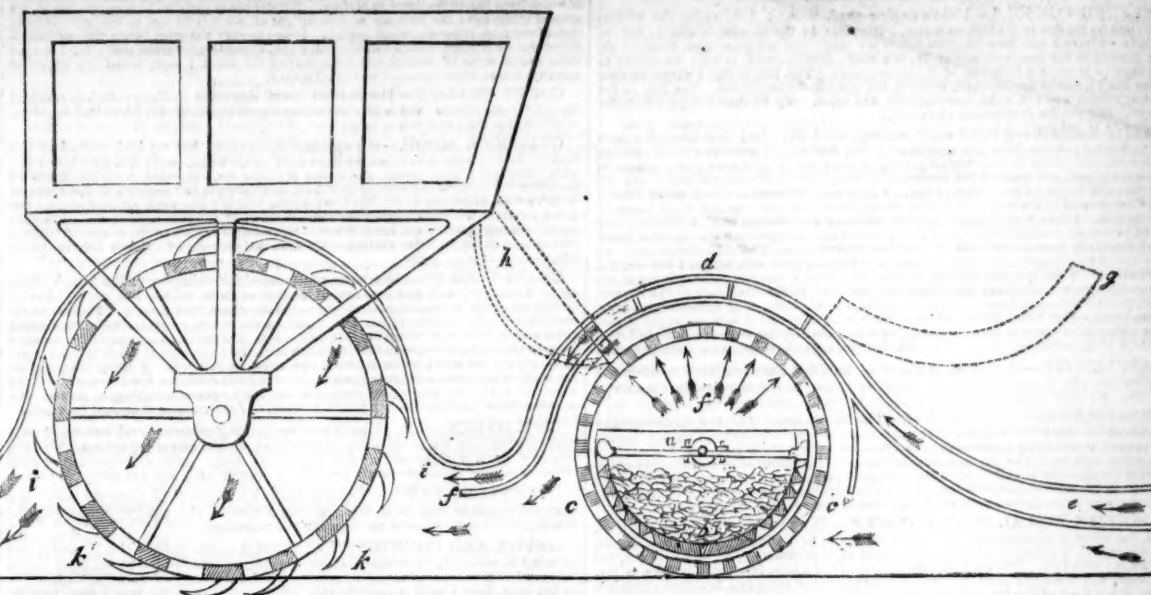
CAMERON'S COALBROOK STEAM-COAL, AND SWANSEA AND LOUGHOR RAILWAY COMPANY.

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders in this company was held at the London Tavern, on Monday last, the 31st inst., for the purpose, as stated in the notice convening the meeting, of considering the necessity of dissolving the company, and passing such resolutions as the meeting should determine.

E. G. WINTHROP, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. HOWDEN (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the resolution passed at a meeting held on the 17th October, to the effect that the directors, finding it impossible to carry out the objects of the company, from not receiving the necessary support of their co-partners, the opposition of the shareholders, the total absence of funds without any apparent means of raising them, and that some steps were necessary to bring such state of things to a close, had resolved upon this meeting, and had sent a notice of it to every one who had ever been a shareholder. Although in numbers the meeting was not large, we understood that about three-fourths of the existing shares were represented, several gentlemen of the legal profession being present as proxies for large holders, among whom was Mr. Elderton, the late solicitor to the company, as representing some portion of the Cameron family.

The CHAIRMAN said it was very sad, in the present deplorable state of the company, and after every possible exertion on the part of the directors to get the shareholders together to consider what steps had better be taken for their mutual advantage, to see so small an attendance on that occasion; and although he observed several gentlemen attending as the representatives of large holders, he was surprised that so few holders themselves should be present, particularly as the meeting was to their own interest, and the least consideration would show them that they were on the very verge of a precipice leading to destruction. He had little to say to them further than the old story, that the property was one of the most valuable descriptions; that by adopting the plan proposed by Mr. Smallbone at a private meeting, on the previous Thursday, or something similar, the proceeds would pay off all their debts, and put at least 5 per cent. per annum into the pockets of the proprietors. This was no romance; it was one of the best properties in South Wales, even in the altered circumstances of the company, and the productive capabilities of the coal seams and the cost of raising could be calculated to a nicety. Unfortunately this company, from the first, had been one of uninterrupted litigation; because the undertaking did not immediately turn out all that was assumed for it, a dissentient party of shareholders was formed, and they had been involved in law proceedings and difficulties ever since, which had entirely prevented the possibility of developing their mineral wealth. If they did not now become thoroughly unanimous in adopting measures for rescuing the company, the petition for winding up in the Master's Office, which is due on the 24th inst., must take its course. The property would be thrown away, and the litigation, misery, and utter ruin which must ensue to many it was fearful to contemplate. There were three parties it was necessary to conciliate; these were, the landlord and vendor, the whole of the shareholders, and the creditors, and he was glad to say that at the private meeting they had made a step in the right direction, as two gentlemen of influence, though not shareholders, had consented to join the committee, and a meeting was appointed with a deputation of the dissentient shareholders and creditors on Friday next, on the result of which the success of the proposal depended. He would now



request Mr. Smallbone again to describe his plan, if they thought it necessary; and he assured them it appeared to him the most feasible method for getting out of their difficulties, and securing possession of the property.

Mr. SMALLBONE then recapitulated the details of his scheme, and called the attention of the meeting to the report in the *Mining Journal* of Saturday last, which he said contained a clear statement of his views, and in which the proposed plan was lucidly explained. He said, of the three parties named by the chairman, the creditors were the most important, for they must be paid, and he was sure that unless his, or some other plan for their emancipation was carried out, the winding up in the Master's office would bring utter ruin to numbers, and he could name twenty right off who must either fly their country, or walk the streets shoeless and homeless. He then clearly showed that it would be to the interest of the Cameron family to accede to their proposal, as it would give them 2000 £l. shares free, or a capital of 10,000 £l., while if they wound up they would get nothing. It would be to the interest of the creditors to accede to this plan, for by its adoption they would get paid, but by refusal they would get nothing. And it was clearly to the advantage of the whole of the shareholders (and he had not a doubt that the dissentients were still liable, as their contract with the directors was illegal, and did not exonerate them), as it would save much litigation and misery, and, to many, utter ruin. If they were obstinate in refusal, they must be prepared to stand the consequences. By the original agreement, too, Mr. Cameron is a holder of 12,000 shares, and in the event of winding up he would be liable to pay on every share.

Mr. ELDERTON addressed the meeting, and showed the disadvantageous results of winding up before the Master; he also gave much satisfaction by stating that he was the representative of a large shareholder, who he was authorised to state would join in an endeavour to carry out Mr. Smallbone's plan.

In a general conversation which ensued between the chairman, Mr. Williams, the solicitor, Mr. Elderton, Mr. Webb, Mr. Hancock, and others, it appeared that the earth works of the railway were complete; they only wanted the rails, and a small capital to commence more extensive operations than were going on at present, and in six weeks they could be 200 tons a day, for which they might immediately have a contract, and at once be in receipt of a clear income of 5000 £l. a year.

Much discussion ensued as to the form of resolution to adopt; that, in opposing the petition for winding up, would best show the decided wish of the majority to re-arrange their affairs, to work their property, and pay their debts in full, and at length the following was agreed to unanimously:—"That, having regard to existing negotiations with creditors and others, it is inexpedient to pass any resolution with a view to wind up or dissolve the company."

Mr. Webb, a solicitor representing a large number of shares, having consented to join the committee to attend the appointed interview on Friday, it was arranged that as the result of that meeting must regulate their proceedings, the meeting should now adjourn; but if their negotiations appeared likely to lead to a favourable termination, it should be left to the discretion of the directors to call another meeting in time to decide, according to circumstances, as to the opposition to the winding-up petition in the Master's office, on the 24th inst.; but that, if there appeared no hopes of reconciliation, that petition be allowed to take its course.

In the course of his observations, Mr. ELDERTON informed the meeting that in a week or two decided measures would be adopted to ascertain how far the dissentient shareholders were liable for certain rents and debts of the company; he had no doubt of their liability, at least for those which had accrued up to the date of their compromise with the former directors. A vote of thanks was then passed to the chairman and Mr. Smallbone, and the meeting broke up.

[Some remarks on this and the meeting of yesterday, with their probable result, will be found in a leading article in another column.]

LA JAHOTIERE IRON-WORKS.—In the Court of Common Pleas on Thursday, an action was tried to recover 500 £l. paid by Mr. Bathurst upon certain shares taken by him in this company, upon the ground that he had paid the money upon representations as to the state of the company, and of the roads leading to the works, which were false to the knowledge of his friend, Mr. Lamie Murray, who took a leading part in the management of the concern. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff. Mr. Serjeant Channell now moved for a new trial upon affidavits, which stated that the defendant was surprised by evidence produced at the trial. The company was established in 1844, by an Act of the 17th Dec., and in 1846 steps were taken to increase the capital from 400,000 £l. to 1,000,000 £l. In October, 1846, a prospectus, with a view to raise the additional capital, was published in this country, in which the statements, which were said to be untrue, were made. After this prospectus was published, the plaintiff took his shares and paid 125 £l. on the 17th Dec., and the balance on the 7th April, 1847; but, within about a month after this last date the company failed and became bankrupt. The declaration in the present action contained two counts—first, a special one, which stated that the defendant had made a promise that, in consideration of the plaintiff contributing certain moneys to the company, he (the defendant), in the event of the failure or abandonment of the undertaking, would, on demand, repay the plaintiff all such moneys; and the second count was for money had and received. The learned serjeant said that the defendant went down to trial prepared to fight the case upon the first count, and he did actually succeed in getting a verdict upon that issue. In the course of the case, however, Mr. Labinski, who had conducted the works, was called, and he produced a number of letters from the defendant, with the view of showing that the defendant was aware that the representations in the prospectus were false, so as to enable the plaintiff to recover upon the count for money had and received. The affidavits now produced stated that the production of these letters took the defendant by surprise, and that he had not made any statement which was false to his knowledge. The learned serjeant upon these facts submitted to the Court that his client was entitled to a new trial. The Chief Justice said that he was by no means dissatisfied with the verdict, and it seemed to him that there was no ground for disturbing it. The prospectus treated this as a flourishing company requiring an increase of capital, which was not the fact, and, at all events, it should have been stated to the plaintiff that he was subscribing to a company that was merely being "cooked up" into prosperity by an increase of capital. Rule refused.

THE ARONA MINING COMPANY.—In the Vice-Chancellor's Court, on Tuesday, Mr. Bigg appeared upon a petition, seeking to dissolve and wind up the company, which, under the 6th of George IV., chap. 81, had proceeded to work iron and coal mines in Ireland. There were no liabilities, and the only remaining property was a sum of 10,000 £l., which, by reason of there not being a sufficient number of shareholders under the Act to pass a resolution to dissolve, could not be distributed without the order now asked. No counsel appearing on the other side, His Honour made the order, subject to what might be said if any one appeared, observing at the same time that he made no such precedent, but only in consideration of the recent changes, which might produce some confusion. Subsequently Mr. Bethell (with whom was Mr. Logie) argued on behalf of Mr. Parker, a holder of 30 shares in the company, that the usual reference should be made upon principle, he having an interest sufficient to entitle him to see the affairs properly wound up.—Mr. Bigg was heard in reply.—His Honour said, that the experience of proceedings under some of the earlier winding-up orders led to the conclusion that the court ought to be very cautious how it acted; and if the same course had been continued the Winding-up Act would have proved as great a scourge as it was intended, and might be, a great benefit. It was stated that in the present instance there was no available property beyond 10,000 £l., which it was impossible to touch, and no liabilities; and, by reason of there not being 100 shareholders, no resolution for dissolving could be come to. That being so the company, at a general meeting, had resolved, with one dissentient voice only (Mr. Bethell's client), that the company ought to be dissolved. One of two courses must be taken; he (the Vice-Chancellor) must set, or send it to the Master; and taking into consideration that parties could attend in person before the Master, and he could look more narrowly and satisfactorily into the matter than the Court could do on mere affidavits, it would be more expedient that the usual preliminary reference should be taken, and in the long run the expense might not be greatly more than the order asked for, especially if the Master should think it a fit case for winding-up.

CORNISH MINERS.—At the inauguration, last week, of the New People's Hall at Colchester, Professor Airy, the Astronomer Royal, in the course of an able speech, bore the following testimony to the skill of Cornish miners:—"He had at different times opportunities of seeing various ranks of mechanics under different circumstances. There was one instance which made a great impression upon him, which as a special incident was worthy of remark, and which he would mention. Some years ago, in the prosecution of experiments in mines at Cornwall, when he was several hundred yards deep in the earth, he had an opportunity of seeing that singular and interesting set of people, the Cornish miners, and it was impossible to be amongst them without discovering in them a wonderful practical

sagacity—a scientific sagacity, and this showed itself in their machinery in every part, in pumps and valve gearing, which were well known in some way or other to every person in the kingdom; they showed in that little spot in the island, by an infinity of little contrivances, which he never saw anywhere else, their practical sagacity. He amused himself to discover how it happened. He found there were persons connected with these mines, not masters, but called captains, who were so concerned that they had the management of the other men, and had considerable opportunities of meeting to dine together, and assembling in various ways. He had been present at these meetings himself, and had been struck with the idea that there was a sort of little mechanical parliament, and in their discussions upon steam-engines, and pumps, and rolling machinery, and everything connected with the mines, there was a degree of accuracy of observation and sagacity of inference that would have done honour to any one of the master manufacturers of Manchester. In these private discussions there was displayed a degree of talent he never saw anywhere else. This was the sort of thing he should hope would arise from institutions similar to this (hear, hear). He should trust there would be private discussions there when persons interested in them were brought together.

At the Court of Exchequer, on Tuesday, a rule was granted in the case of Isaacs v. Wyld, for a writ of prohibition, to be directed to the judge of the County Court of Cornwall, at Liskeard.

WEST WHEAL GRENVILLE.

SIR,—I can have very little to say in answer to the letter of "Argus," in last week's *Journal*, and for this reason—that he says less than very little for himself; and in the few words he has written, he was anticipated by my letter of 18th Oct. The substance of that communication, which you did me the favour to insert, was this—that there had been a prevalent lethargy in the share market; and "Argus's" letter is filled with declarations of the same truth. Why, then, does he trouble himself to write? but for this reason—that he considers my letter a *persuader* to the purchase of shares in West Wheal Grenville. To that imputation I have only to say, that if that was the purport and meaning of my letter, as he reads it, it was quite as gratuitous and unnecessary as even "Argus's" letter itself; for, in point of fact, the sett in question, as I construe its richness and its value, is far above any praise and commendation of mine.

Nov. 5.

SPECTATOR.

THE MINING SCHOOL.—No. II.

Having indulged a little on those of the igneous school, still I am an advocate for fair play, and not willing to condemn them without a hearing. As an opening I would next presume to make a few remarks; first commencing with the earth, and noticing that Scripture tells us "When God created the earth, there was peace and unity with all creation." Then, I ask, why did the earth war with its own elements, and with fire, too—the most destructive of all weapons? What, then, became of the waters and all living creation? Shall we conclude that none ever existed up to this period? In that case, I see no reason for the stratifications of the earth warring with each other. What caused them to do so, and to subside and cool down again? When did this destructive war of fire, and the cracking of the earth, take place? Did these cracks open when the mass was nearly cooling? In that case, how came the 2000 tons of sulphur of lead at Pentire so near the surface, and the bottom filled with silicates or quartz? What supported the heavy substances above, and lighter quartz below? The latter is known to grow, and must have taken immense time to fill the crack under the lead. When all this supposed cracking took place, was Vulcan ready with his separate melting matter to fill them? I next ask what supported all the angular pieces formed by these cracks? Millions of them must have been quite distinct from each other. Will any of them now show open, after we remove the metallic substances from them? I further ask, if these supposed cracks are ever found to correspond in the sides, as cracks would?—or can any one suppose that every hill was thrown up at periods of 500 years apart? If so, where was the fulcrum or acting power? Was it from a melting mass at the centre?—If so, each piece must be lifted from thence to the surface as a detached mass. I next turn to the granite mountains in Cornwall. Supposing them to be one of the pieces lifted, and these cracks opened and formed lodes in cooling; then I ask them to tell me how they account for the same granite continuing on in straight lines for 10 miles into the slate rock that was not lifted with the granite? Let us next suppose that these upheaves only took place from a few miles deep, the same queries must be answered as to the lode continuing on in a straight line, and apparently in undisturbed rock; would it be possible for the cracks to stand open until filled with mineral substances; or do they intend to tell us that each piece was a globe, and had its own atmosphere formed in these cracks to support them?

I would next ask them to tell me, after their viewing a coal mine, if it was possible for these beds of coal to have been as now seen in their beautiful and undisturbed state if an upheave had taken place from any igneous eruption, and why the coals did not take fire and consume? In answer, I expect to be told that these were more recent formations. Then I say, that it is known to every one practically connected with coal mines that the beds are lifted in places hundreds of feet; but the move takes place against cross lodes. The layers of coal are not injured or disturbed, but are as well-defined as a lady's wardrobe, though one bed, or layer, is often found lifted considerably more than those above or below. How is this to be accounted for? If it is produced from an interior eruption, I further remark that all would be lifted alike. It is well known to practical men that the crust of the earth is in millions of angular pieces, formed between lodes. Let us take one of these pieces, and on being at all times the lowest, and in those points up highest, and when two veins, or lodes, meet at the angle of (say) 45°, the coal bed in the middle one having gone down, and the other up, when there is often hundreds of feet in the length of the coal bed deficient, was it ever at one and the same level?—If so, what became of the deficient piece?

Turning, again, to granite, which is held to be an igneous or primitive rock, I would further notice that, where we find lodes in it, we find them to have risen and sunk precisely under the same law as the coal beds, which are said to be secondary formations, and never passed through the fiery ordeal; then I contend that, if it was great heat that brought up the granite as a melting matter, the same law is known to prevail in the coal bed, which is a secondary formation. "If these lifts were produced by fire, all the coals must have been consumed. I think it must be evident to all watchful and practical men that every mountain—let the rock be what it may—is rising and sinking under the same natural and prevailing law that ever was and still is, which is clearly to be proved by the continuation of lodes as found passing regular from one rock into another. I say positively that there is no lifting or sinking in any rock, whether primitive or secondary, but what takes place between lodes. These lodes are the railroads of the earth. Every practical man, paying that attention to the interior of the earth that he should, must know it is sheer folly in those who talk of every mountain having been once a mass of liquid fire. It is clearly to be seen that every rock is a crystallisation, and is now working under the same beautiful law as it ever did, without any of those great heats, further than a few volcanic mountains; and they are produced from some spontaneous combustion not far below the surface. These volcanic eruptions never produce lodes, but destroy them; neither do they produce cracks having any resemblance to a lode, or anything like faults or heaves.

Turning next to gold, which has drawn the attention of the world of late, I would ask if they think all the gold is in the same place now as it was when these supposed mountains were thrown up? Did all the other metals take their place at that time, and remain there stationary since; or have all metals since accumulated in these cracks? They know the law of gravitation—and gold is one of the heaviest metals—will they tell me how they account for all the large lumps of gold being found near the surface, and only the spangling of gold, mixed with quartz, found in depth? Quartz being known to grow, I ask if gold grew with it? I now turn to veins. We know that man cannot exist without them; they are essential to keep up his working system. Are they required in the working of the earth?—If so, what would have been the result if these devouring fiery wars occurring amongst the strata had destroyed them? Or, if they tell me what there is in all God's creation that works without veins? And, if they are all working under the same law, have they a fulcrum or source to start from; or are veins void of all utility? Or may I say—Earth, where is thy beginning? Which is thy foundation stone? Where is thy source, or fulcrum, that supply thy veins; or are they no thing more than casual cracks, beginning at some place and ending at any place, with neither ingress or egress, but just formed when the strata of the earth were in red-hot battle array against each other, as a safe depository for their surplus metals? To conclude, I venture to assert that a thousand miles' journey through the subterranean passages of the earth, would be found far more beneficial to any man than even the Freyberg School, and all their contentions as to the origin of gold formation, in either the mountains of Russia, America, or Australia.—N. EDWARDS.

BRITISH MINES.

— Oct. 21.—On my visit to the mine yesterday, I was much pleased to witness the progress which has been made since my visit in June last. A new 60-in. cylinder steam-engine is erected, together with suitable pumpwork and the necessary machinery, the whole in effective operation; this engine is of sufficient power to drain the mine 100 fms. deep. Before this engine was erected the engine-shaft had been sunk 19 fms., and at that level a cross-cut driven north 17 fms., and another south 20 fms. In the north cross-cut, 15 fms. from the engine-shaft, a lode is cut, and driven upon several fathoms; it is about 1 foot wide, composed almost entirely of spar, without ore of any value. In the end of the south cross-cut Wheel Bassett lode is cut, and driven upon eastward 6 fms. to the fifth level, composed of spar and psch; no ore of value has yet been discovered here. The engine-shaft is continued 10 fms. below the 18 fm. level. The Chryseus tin lode, which is reported to have been rich, is now worked as a common Chryseus tin lode, and the workings being full of water; it should be drained and worked as soon as possible. From the former productiveness of this lode, together with Captain Michell's positive assertion that a rich bunch of tin is now standing in the deepest part of the old workings, one can scarcely doubt of considerable quantities of tin being raised from thence, immediately upon the mine being drained to the 40 fm. level, which will probably be done in about five months from this time. About 100 fms. east of the engine-shaft a pit being very nearly full, the lode cannot be continued. I, therefore, recommend that it be cleared immediately—the cost will be very little. Captain Michell desires to drive the 16 fm. level cross-cut farther north. I do not object to this by way of trial, especially as the cost for driving is not high, about 40s. per fm.; but all the other objects in the mine, as far as they have yet been seen, are of little immediate importance compared with that of draining the Chryseus tin lode. I strongly recommend that all the levels be carefully drained, and laid down correctly in a plan. No mine containing more than one lode can be properly worked, or successfully worked without a plan. From the information of Captain Michell, who runs the mine, and who is well acquainted with the extent of the mine, together with the character of the strata, and the extent of the workings, within the limits of the present act, I can see no reason to doubt that fair returns will be made for the capital employed. A small quantity of tin, comparatively, from the mine would give ground for the ground being *not* the tin of excellent quality, and the cost of dressing very little; this lode, however, must be drained and worked upon a month or two before very de-

DRESSING FOOT.—The lode in the #2 still holds good in the end, and is worth a considerable amount per ton of the ground it also very valuable. We cannot mine

SOUTH TAMAR.—The engine-shaft is down 7 fms. below the 124 fathom level: the ground is at present hard, and the lode wrung up by a patch of soap on the eastern side of it; in the above level we have a very considerable improvement, the lode

In the north end is now 34 ft. wide, with a branch on the foot-wall that yields 4 cwt. of ore per fm. In the south end the lode is 4 ft. wide, very easy for driving, and worth 11 cwt. per fm. This end has now entered the first sheet of ore south of the shaft, and will open very profitable ground. At the 112 ft. level the lode is 4 ft. wide, very easy for driving, but comparatively poor, and the end is getting into the dead run of shaling ground between the two sheets of ore. The 100 ft. level is very easy for driving, and we expect shortly to be clear of the disordered ground and get into the course of ore we are now driving on at the 90. In the 90 north the lode is large, very speedy, and worth 9 cwt. of ore per fm. At the 80 south the lode is 34 ft. wide, worth 10 cwt. of ore per fm. The 60 south has been cleared and secured 8 fms. during the last month, but the end is not yet reached; we are anxious to see this level cleared. In the 30 south we have commenced cross-cutting the lode, and are in about 2 ft.; there is a leader of can that will yield 5 cwt. of ore per fm. The pitches are looking better than usual, and we set at less charge than last month. The number of men employed for the current month is 31, and the average tribute 5s. 10d. in 17. for lead. We sampled on Monday last 70 tons of ore of good quality, and shall, no doubt, have the same quantity for our next monthly sampling.

SOUTH TOLGUS.—The 66 fm. level west was driven last month 73 fms. on the south lode, unproductive; the same level east driven 74 fms. The 54 east was driven 84 fms., and produced a little ore. The 42 west, on the north lode, driven 53 fms., produced 5 tons of ore; 42 east, on Yonren's lode, driven 73 fms., produced 12 tons of ore; 42 east, on the same lode, driven 53 fms., produced 3 tons of ore—the end now yielding about 1 ton per fm.; 42 east, on the south lode, and 32 west, on Yonren's lode, are poor. The 22 west, on Yonren's lode, is producing about half a ton per fathom—driven last month 54 fms.; the adit level east, driven 74 fms., yielded 2 tons of ore. From 230 to 240 tons of ore have been discovered in the last month.

SOUTH WALES.—Our pay and setting was Saturday, of which the following is an account:—The 12, east of Thomas's shaft, on the north part of the lode, by six men, 4 fms., the month, at 41. 10s. per fm. We have extended this level 9 or 10 ft., in which the lode has produced some very good work, say about 4 or 5 cwt. of ore of the first quality 4 ft. below the end; the ore part of the lode is 6 in. wide, and is decreased in size in the present end to a mere string, it being quite evident we are yet too shallow for a regular continuation of ore ground.

SOUTH WHEEL TRELAWNY.—The cross-cut is still driving in the 60, by six men, ground much the same as for some months past. With respect to the eastern part of the boundary, the water is very quick, but no discovery made yet.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—The engine-shaft is sunk 6 fms. below the 205; in the end driving south in this level the lode is split into two branches, each of which is about 6 in. wide, and produces good work. In the 190 end the lode is 6 in. wide, composed of spar, and ore, and yielding work of a congenial appearance. In the 175 end the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of flint and spar, with spots of ore. In the 160 end the lode is 18 in. wide, with ore disseminated throughout. At Spurgin's we have commenced driving north and south in the 175, but have not broken any lode. At the north mine, in the 90 we are cross-cutting east, as we expect to find the main part of the lode in that direction. In the 80 end the lode is 2 ft. wide, good saving work; the stopes in the back of this level are still yielding good profitable work. We sampled on the last inst. two parcels of silver-lead ore—No. 1 computed 38 tons, No. 2, 39. Samples of each parcel have been sent to the different smelters.

TINCROFT.—Highburrow tin lode, in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 152 fm. level, 6 feet wide, worth 28 ft. per fm. In the 152 east no lode has been taken down since last report. The lode in the 142, east of Martin's east shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 11 ft. per fm. In the 132, driving east of said shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 13 ft. per fm. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 9 ft. per fm. for tin. Chapple's lode, in the 120, driving west of downright shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 10 ft. per fm. for copper; in the east end, same level, the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 5 ft. per fm. for tin. In the 110, driving west of said shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, unproductive; in the east end, same level, the lode is 4 feet wide, saving work for tin. Groul's lode, in the 80, west of downright shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 15 ft. per fm. In the 70, west of said shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 24 ft. per fm. North Throft's lode, in the 70, level, driving east of new engine-shaft, is 2 feet wide, producing good stones of copper ore in the west end, and good tin in the east end, worth 4 ft. per fm. In the 110 ft. level, driving east, the lode is 14 feet wide, worth 7 ft. per fm.; in the west end, same level, no lode has been taken down since last report. In the 100 fm. level, driving east of Willogby's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 10 ft. per fm. for tin and copper; in the 100, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 18 ft. per fm. for copper. In the winze sinking below the 90 fathom level, 4 fms. east of the 100 fm. level end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 24 ft. per fathom; the lode in Priddleaux's winze, about 8 fathoms west of this end, is 3 feet wide, worth 20 ft. per fathom.

TOKENBURY.—We continue to drive west in the granite on D and E lodes; the former in the present end is 15 in. wide, composed of spar, prill, gossan, and black ore; E lode is 2 feet wide, containing spar, gossan, and black and yellow copper ore; we have put two men to drive west on E lode in the kiltas towards the granite; we are 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, yellow ore, and black ore—some of it saving work. In driving east, we have intersected a lode supposed to be one of South Caradon south lodes; we have not had time to open on it—indeed, the eastern heave is not yet cut through; a great deal of water is issuing from it, which is a good indication; the adit here is about 60 fathoms from surface.

TREBLE CONSOLS.—I beg to inform you that on my inspection of this mine I was very much pleased. We first examined what was thrown up from the copper lode, which is called the Messer lode. We went underground; they were driving from the bottom of a shaft, about 7 fms. deep, to intersect the lode, but the water was very quick; but, judging from the appearance of the gossan thrown up from the lode, it certainly is a good speculation, and seeing the advantages of a shallow adit being brought up, I recommended it very strongly. We then proceeded to the top of the hill to inspect the tin lode, and I was very agreeably surprised. We found it to be a large champion lode, producing tin, yellow ore, and black ore, some of it without making any choice, and washed it on the shore, which produced an excellent van of tin of superior quality. I do not see we can call this an adventure—certainly, there must be an outlay before you can bring tin to the market; but from the present appearances of the lode, there is no doubt of its paying even in its present state, when the stamps are erected; but as you sink deeper you will find the lode smaller, but very much richer for tin; and I am of opinion you will have a profitable and lasting mine.

TRELAWNY.—Trelawny shaft is sunk 2 fms. 2 ft. below the 107 fm. level, and the ground much as before; the lode in the 107 end south is 4 feet wide, and worth 8 ft. per fm.; in the north end, at this level, it is 4 ft. wide, and worth 7 ft. per fm. In the 92 end north the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth 7 ft. per fm.; in the south end, at this level, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 8 ft. per fm. In the 82 end north the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 12 ft. per fm.; in the south winze, in the bottom of this level, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 12 ft. per fm. In the north winze the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 10 ft. per fm. At the north mine, in the 75 end, north of Trelawny, the lode is without alteration. In the 65 end, north of ditto, the lode is still improving, and from which we have broken some good work to-night (4th Nov.), but there is not yet enough taken down to say what its value is. Smith's shaftmen are busily engaged about the necessary shaft-work. In the 65 end south the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 14 ft. p. r. fm. Since last week we have met with another limb of the slide in the 63 north, from which it is evident it is divided between this level and the 55; we have, however, just cut through it, and we are some good lead and spar in the 55, and are fully capable to have a good lode here shortly. There is no alteration in the 55 end north; in the bottom of this level the lode in the north winze is worth 10 ft. per fm.; and in the south it is worth 7 ft. per fm. Our stopes and tribute pitches are looking pretty fair.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—Christie Lode: In the rise above the 100 fathom level, west of Garden's, the lode is 18 in. wide, with good stones of ore, and looking more kindly. In the 90, west of ditto, the lode is 24 ft. wide, worth 5 ft. per fm.; the rise above this level, west of Terrell's winze, is suspended for the present, and the men have been stopping east of the rise for the last week; in the stopes above this level, east of Woodcock's rise, the lode is 24 ft. wide, worth 50 ft. per fm.; ditto, west of Terrell's winze, the lode is 24 ft. wide, worth 45 ft. per fm. In the winze below the 80, west of Garden's, the lode is 18 in. wide, with stones of ore. In the 90, east of Christie shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 5 ft. per fm.—Parent Lode: The 64 cross-cut, north of Parent shaft, we are driving to cut Parent lode, ditto, south of ditto, we are driving to cut the Middle lode.—Middle Lode: The 25, east of Burgess's shaft, is suspended, and the men will commence sinking Burgess's shaft next week. Burgess's shaft, below the 35, is reset.

TRELOWETH.—The ground in the engine-shaft continues very hard for sinking. The 45 is driven west about 8 ft. lode yielding stones of copper ore; ditto east, driven 8 ft., no alteration in the lode. The 32 west is driven 6 ft.—lode continuing to yield good stones of yellow ore.

TRENAULT.—A gentleman from London, a solicitor, I hear, has been to Laureston, and has made enquiries about these quarries, but he did not come on to the property, nor send for me or any one connected with the works; I do not know what his means. He and Sam H.—I am told, were at Two Bridges, which is close by, and I, therefore, wonder that they did not come on here; but I suppose Sam had too good an understanding with the guano men to let a Londoner see the mine. Let any one come here and judge for themselves, and they will be satisfied; or let them apply to some of the farmers or country gentlemen in the neighbourhood. What is the use of going into the towns to enquire about agricultural matters, and did not inspect them, can be a judge of their value. Trenaunt will tell its own tale, and quickly too, in spite of the Laureston guano merchants, who feel that their trade is rapidly falling off, and that the farmers are all returning to lime, as the most suitable manure for our soil. Trenaunt is no speculation. The material exists, there are no discoveries to make, and it is purely a matter of trade. The only question which can possibly arise respecting these quarries, is as to the extent of business which can be carried on, and this I assert will be very extensive indeed.

UNITY CONSOLS.—Gray's engine-shaft is now down about 8 fms. below the 60 fm. level; the ground is a little changed in character against the surface since last week, but may be considered good for sinking. In the 60 fm. level, east of Gray's, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and greatly improved for tin—set to drive at 30s. per fm. The 60 fm. level west the lode in the end is 3 ft. wide, and worth 10 ft. per fm. The 50 fathom level is about 34 ft. wide, and equally productive as reported last week, and worth 20 ft. to 25 ft. per fm.—set at 15s. per fm.; the stopes in the 60 west were set at 15s. per fm. In the 50 fm. level west the lode is 2 feet wide, producing good work for tin—set at 60s. per fathom. At Lambro, in the 49 fm. level, east of Kenworthy's engine-shaft, the lode in the end is about 8 in. wide, producing good copper ore—set at 25s. per fm. In the cross-cut at the 40 fm. level, going south from Kenworthy's shaft, and towards Hampton's lode, the ground is tolerably good for driving—set at 25s. per fm. In the 40 fm. level west, on Hampton's lode, the lode is 24 ft. wide, and much the same as reported last week—quite alive for miners. In sinking under the 30 fm. level, in Eadon's shaft, at Lambro, the lode in the shaft is 8 in. wide, producing good copper ore—set at 32s. 6d. per fathom. All the old pitches, not expired on Saturday (Nov. 1), are looking well. Pitches cut on Saturday are now taken as follows:—The back of the 40 fm. level, east of Tweedale's, renewed on Saturday at 7s. in the 17. tribute; ditto, east of Gray's shaft, at Unity, set at 8s. in the 17. tribute for tin and copper. Back of the 50 fm. level, east of Gray's, now set for 9s. in the 17. tribute for tin and copper.

WEST CALLINGTON.—This mine is much improved. Several gentlemen from London have lately visited it, and broke from the lode samples of the ore, which they had assayed by Capt. Knott, of Wheel Langford and Baring United Mines; the produce was most satisfactory. Capt. Knott reports:—I have assayed a sample of the West Callington ore, broken from the lode; the remainder is at the office, Thredneed-street, and can be there seen. Produce, 154 in 20 for lead, and 65 cwt. 4 lbs. of silver in the ton of ore. This mine is likely to make one of the best, if not the best, in the Callington district. There is an engine of 60-hp. cylinder on the mine, with all necessary buildings, and everything conducted on the first principle of economy and mining-like management; in fact, there is no doubt but, ere long, it will take its stand in the list of dividend-paying mines.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—At Sarah's shaft, we have this week a great improvement in the kiltas, and as we are now down 54 fms., we have only 4 fms. more to sink before we commence the cross-cut south. At Blugate the shaft is sunk 14 fms. on

the lode, which still continues of the same beautiful nature; as we have now a little water, I do not think we shall be able to sink much deeper until the engine goes to work.

WEST WHEEL JEWELL.—The 85 fathom level, west of Williams's cross-course, on Wheel Jewell lode, is worth 8 ft. per fathom—drove last month 1 fm. 5 ft. 6 in. The 70, west of Hodges's cross-course, on new south lode, is producing stones of ore—drove last month 2 fms. 0 ft. 6 in. The 45, west of Quarry shaft, on Tolcarne tin lode, is worth 16 ft. per fathom—drove last month 3 fms.; the same level east is worth 4 ft. per fm.—drove last month 1 fathom 3 feet. Quarry shaft, sinking below the 42, sunk last month 1 fm. 4 ft. The 57, east of Quarry shaft, is worth 4 ft. per fm.—drove last month 1 fathom 3 ft. 8 in. The deep adit south was driven last month 3 fms. 2 ft. 4 in.; ditto north, 6 fms. 4 ft. The stopes in the back of the 57, west of Hodges's cross-course, on Tolcarne tin lode, is worth 9 ft. per fm. The stopes in the back of the 42, west of Quarry shaft, is worth 8 ft. per fathom. The stopes in the bottom of the 12, west of Tregouing's winze, is worth 13 ft. per fathom. The stopes in the bottom of the shallow adit, west of Tregouing's shaft, is worth 18 ft. per fathom.

WEST WHEEL ROSE.—The mine presents the same appearance as when last inspected. In the north and the lode is composed of a fine gossan, with a soft natured spar, surrounded by a light kiltas. We are daily expecting to meet with more lead. We are in anticipation also of cutting another north and south lode in the end driving west, where we hope to meet with the most encouraging prospects.

WEST WHEEL RUSSELL.—Nothing more of the lode has been seen in the 60 fm. level cross-cut since last report, having continued to drive the cross-cut south preparatory to driving in the course of the lode, so that the parties should not inconvenience each other in their work. In cutting into the north in the 48 fathom level, large capels have been met with, from which a large increase of water is now issuing, and I believe it will be prudent to suspend the driving of this level until larger pumps are fixed in the 60 fm. level, the present pumps being only 6 in. diameter. The lode in the 37 fm. level west has much the appearance as when last reported; the rise in the back of this level has been communicated with the 26 during the past week. We have not discovered any lode in shoading to the west of the river since my last. Last week I mentioned that we had just reached the north wall of the gossan lode, by a cross cut from the river; we have since driven through it, being 2 ft. wide, composed principally of the richest looking gossan, with black and yellow copper ore. We have now commenced driving west on its course into the hill, which appears to rise full 4 ft. 4 in. in 6, and will soon give a back of 50 fms. high. We hope to get the new wheel to work by the end of the present week.

WHEEL CATHERINE.—We have discovered several branches in sinking the shaft, composed principally of gossan, which is now 5 fms. deep. The lode in the adit level south is larger, and much of the same character as when last reported. The smiths and carpenters are getting on with the bob, rods, &c., for the new shaft.

WHEEL CREBOR.—The work from the adit is drawn to surface. The men will commence sinking the winze to-morrow (Nov. 6), if the water does not prevent our progress—I hope to be able to inform you that we are breaking ore. We have been into the 12 end, the lode is about 2 ft. wide, respecting its character I am not in a position to state, as the level is nearly full of stuff to the present end. We have timbered the worst part of the level, being in many places full 12 ft. wide, and worked away above and below almost to the present end; in this level they appear to have had a good course of ore on two lodes. At surface, in costening before my house, the men have cut a north lode about 2 ft. wide, appearing to underlay south. I have put the men to open it by the Earl of Devon's hedge to ascertain its direction, as well as to make sure of its underlay; if it should prove to be a south one, it must form a junction with the main lodes in depth; this I hope to be more definite on in my next.

WHEEL GOLDEN CONSOLS.—Thorne's shaft, sinking under the 87 fm. level, is in good ground, lode 3 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of good ore per fathom. In the 87 fm. level, south of Thorne's shaft, good ground, lode 15 in. wide, producing 6 cwt. of ore per fm. In the 70 fm. level, south of Webb's shaft, ground moderate, lode small, producing 2 cwt. of ore per fm. The 60 fm. level, south of Webb's shaft, is suspended at present, as I expect the lode will be in the 50 to 60 fm. level. The lode in the 50 fm. level are sinking with all possible speed. In this winze is a good lode 14 in. wide, producing 3 cwt. of ore per fm. The stopes in the backs of the different levels, together with the tribute pitches, are looking well, and producing a fair quantity of ore. In consequence of a collapse in one of the boilers of our pumping engine, together with a great increase of water in the 70 fm. level, north of Thorne's shaft, we have been prevented sinking the shaft, and continuing all operations under the 70 fm. level for the last eight weeks, and consequently, prevented from making our regular monthly returns. We have now put in larger pipework, which, being completed, and the water in fork, we are hoping to say in 14 or 15 days we shall be working again. We put Penhale engine to work last Wednesday; it works very well, and is forcing the water fast.

WHEEL GUSKIS.—We are opening good tin ground by the 10 fm. level, east and west upon the Guskis lode. The 10 fm. level on Martin's lode, west of the shaft, yields both tin and copper, and the lode increases in width. From all that we can judge from what we sink, it is a good mine, and it is sufficient to sink the lode to pay for having the levels, and this will leave a fair profit on tribute, when we have opened the mine sufficiently.

WHEEL HAMLYN.—The 31st October was our setting day, and we have commenced in the deep adit, according to Mr. Fuller's direction, to drive and cut the great crater lode, which I think to be very judicious. I think we have about 20 fathoms to drive before we get under this malleable, &c. In the quarry at present we can drive for 17 ft. per fm.; we think to get through the lode by the end of this month. We have cut the east and west lode, which is 3 ft. wide, with spots of copper ore, but no lead; and as this lode does not appear to be in its right character just where the crater lode crossed it, we are driving east on its course, in order to ascertain what the change will be. I believe I gave you to understand in one of my former reports that as soon as we sink this east and west lode, I should lay down my plans for working this mine efficiently. You will please, therefore, to observe in the plan the adit shaft, which should be the engine-shaft; and, in the first place, I beg to inform you that all those lodes, except the G lode, underlays north; and secondly, all those lodes are to the south of the adit shaft at the surface, except the A lode, which is the north one. Now, by putting the adit shaft to be an engine shaft, we shall be able to command all those lodes, and although the north lode is making off from the shaft in going down, yet you will see on the plan, by driving on the course of the other lodes, we shall meet with that east and west one. The G lode, which is the crater, is 15 feet wide, will be the first we shall meet with when we sink this east and west lode, and it will be 10 ft. below the 10 fm. level. We have no doubt but we shall have ore so as to pay the cost. The B lode will be in the shaft about the 20 fm. level, and the D lode about the 40 fm. level; the E lode about the 160 fm. level; the H lode, which is the great crater, will meet about the 160 fathom level; under adit, also, we are still doing a little on this great lode in the quarry level, and have as much malleable and greens as ever. I believe this mine will make one of the best that was ever in operation.

WHEEL LANGFORD AND BARING UNITED.—Since my last report we have sunk Dore's shaft 7 ft., and are now 74 fms. below the adit level. No alterations at Wheel Baring since last week. We took down our silver lode yesterday, and broke about 3 cwt. of good saving work. Our engine continues to work well.

WHEEL MARY ANN.—Pollard's shaftmen have completed the casing and dividing the shaft, penthouse, &c., and will commence sinking the shaft under the 80 fm. level to-morrow. The lode in the 80 fm. level, north of the shaft, is 34 feet wide, and worth 15 ft. per fm.; in the same level south it is 24 ft. wide, and worth 8 ft. per fm. The lode in the 70 fm. level south is 2 ft. wide, and worth 9 ft. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking under this level is 2 ft. wide, and worth 7 ft. per fm. In the winze sinking under this level, north of the shaft, it is 4 ft. wide, and worth 15 ft. per fm. The lode in the 60 fm. level south is 24 ft. wide, and worth 6 ft. per fm. In the 50 fm. level south it is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of lead. The stopes throughout the mine are producing much as usual. We sampled on Saturday last two parcels of lead ore—No. 1, computed 84 tons, and No. 2, 57 tons, for sale next Monday.

WHEEL TREWANE (SILVER-LEAD).—In a letter, received Nov. 7, Capt. James Hosking writes:—"I trust that you will get on with sinking on the lode in Haynes's shaft; you are sure of success, if you only persevere and get down to a good depth. I am confident in my mind that there will be a splendid lode in the 20 and 30 fm. levels, both east and west of the shaft, now in course of sinking. The south part of the mine cannot fail; and, when the old mine is drained, you may expect to raise great quantities of lead ore. I expect, ere this, all the shares are taken up. Had I capital at hand, I should have taken at least 50 shares; and I am certain that whoever embark capital in Wheel Trewane will ultimately reap a rich reward."

WHEEL TRELAWNY.—Our setting and pay was yesterday. We have sampled, and to sample on Tuesday, for last month, about 1100 barrows of tinstuff, and some of it very rich. I expect to get two men working in the 15 ft. winze. If the engine were at work, I could set to work more, but I have stopped all until we can return the tinstuff from these levels. There are now 33 men in the adit on tribute, from 10s. to 13s. 4d. in the 17; these men are clearing up the bottoms and opening ground for more pitches. I think we are raising tin enough until the stamps are at work. The 18 fathom level is set to drive east of Harris's shaft, on Cock's lode, by three men and three boys, at 19s. per fm.; the same level to drive east, on Clinecher's lode, by three men and three boys, at 30s. per fm. These levels will open a great deal of good tin ground, as the adits have turned out rich ore, and are breaking good tin 150 fms. east from these levels. We are now working on nine lodes, some of them 12 feet wide, and when the stamps are up we shall work a great many more.

WHEEL UNY.—The work in the engine-shaft is now progressing very favourably; we have almost succeeded in getting through the choke for the last three days, and have been drawing away old timber. The shaft is clear 8 fms. below adit, and we calculate to get in fork to the 12 fm. level by Monday morning. Our engine is working remarkably well; she forked 9 ft. in 10 hours, which we consider to be very good, the workings in this level being very extensive. We have not yet completed the balance bob, but hope to do so in the course of a few days.

WHEEL WILLIAMS.—The ground in the south lode engine-shaft is again improved, the cutting of which will be accomplished by the end of another week, when the dividing and casing, also the footway from the 20 fm. level, will be got on with as fast as possible. The lode continues kindly, being composed of capel, mundaic, and prill.

WHEEL ZION.—Lemon's shaft is now 22 fms. 2 ft. deep—sinking in fair kiltas on the north and a portion of the lode on the south. We have cut a feeder, dropping into the champion, this week, about 8 in. wide, composed of good stones of yellow ore in congenial spar; these droppers (having had three of them) cause an increase to the main lode on its north wall, so that it appears now to underlay only about 2 feet in a fathom; we expect to reach 25 fms. deep in another fortnight, when the main lode will be cut into and its produce reported on; the water is still very moderate, and occasions no hindrance to our operations in the shaft. We sampled 51 tons of ore on 31st October.

FOREIGN MINES.

LINEARES MINES.—The following has been received from Mr. H. Thomas: *Lineares, Oct. 25.*—In consequence of the change of pitwork, I could not to-day see the 56 and 57 levels of Wilson's shaft, and consequently the measurement for the month is not yet taken. The lode in this end is of the same quality as last reported. For the same reason, it has not been practicable to measure the work done in the stopes east of the engine-shaft. In the part of these stopes where the men are now working the lode is worth from 2 to 3 tons in a fathom; more to the east, as I reported last week, the lode is richer. In the 45 fm. level, driving east of Shaw's shaft, six men have driven during the past month 4 varas 8 in.; this level has been re-looked by four men, 6 varas east, at 350 reals per vara, with an allowance of 1 real per arroba for lead ore; the lode is at present worth three-quarters of a ton in a fathom. The 45 fm. level, west of San Juan shaft, has been extended during the past month 7 varas 1 ft. 6 in., and is not reset, from its being refused in the setting at the price fixed. The pit being completed at the bottom of Shaw's shaft, in the 55 fm. level, we have set the four men employed to drive west on the most kindly branch, for 2 varas east, at 450 reals per vara, with an allowance of 1 real per arroba for lead ore. The lode is irregular, and has been poor in sinking; this shaft under the 45, being, I consider, between the eastern and western runs of ore ground, and

the pit on the south side of the shaft not having opened more lode of any consequence, we have set to drive west on what appears at present the main part of the lode, which consists of a branch of white calcareous spar, with an occasional spot of mundaic, and will, I hope, soon get under the western ore ground. In the winze sinking under the 31 fm. level, in advance of the 45 fm. level end, and east of Shaw's shaft, which winze is named La Esperanza, the men have sunk 3 varas in the old men's workings, and we have reset to them at 100 reals per vara till they meet with solid ground, with an allowance also of 1 real per arroba for lead saved. The 31 fm. level driving east is at present in solid ground, and is reset to one Englishman, with labourers, at 700 reals per English fathom, with 1 real per arroba for lead; this end is at present hard, and the lode is worth about 1 ton in a fathom of lead ore. This level has been extended eastward during the past month 2 fms. 1 ft. 10 in.

Stock Account.—Lead ore weighed in to 25th Oct., 58 tons 16 cwt.; total in stock, 220 tons 4 cwt.—Fig-lead smelted in week ending 25th Oct., 24 tons 9 cwt.; total in stock, 521 tons 19 cwt.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.

Cobre, Oct. 2.—The following is the ore statement for September.—Raised, precipitate 5 tons; mine produce, 69 tons. In the stopes the lode is from 6 to 8 feet wide, but of coarse quality. I am glad to see branches of ore falling into the lode from the north side, as they always produce improvement. There are two or three branches under the 15 fm. level, one of which was not seen and the other not worked above that level. The lode in the 22 is now free from the slide; it is divided by a horse of 3 ft. wide; the south part, of 4 ft. wide, is coarse in quality, but will yield 3 tons of ore per fm. We are not breaking all the lode on the north side of the horse, but are carrying a branch of ore, which will yield 1 ton per fm. The underlie to the south appears very little. Taylor's shaft is commenced to sink under the 22 fm. level. In the 10, the winze on the ore ground is not yet commenced; some delay has arisen from having had to secure the level with timber, cutting ground for tackle, &c.

THE AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY.

June 6.—The 4 fathom level is continued westward on Hag's lode, the ground being soft, and turning out some good work for the stamps. Wotton's shaft is now 28 fms. deep from surface, and we expect about 2 fms. remain to hold on adit level, which we hope to complete this month. At Down's Mine we continue driving northward in the 15 fm. level; in the end we have about 24 ft. of lode, composed of very fine gossan, with fine specimens of yellow and grey sulphate of copper throughout the gossan, and yellow ore interspersed in the hard spar; in fact, we look upon Down's Mine as a good spec, although not adding much to the produce of the mines at its present depth of 15 fms. from surface. The adit on Alexander's lode is now so far south as to be under Alexander's shaft, which is to be sunk for ventilation. The lode is composed of spar, spotted in various places with yellow pyrites, some of which will pay well for stamping; the full size of this lode is not known, as no more than from 2 to 3 ft. has been taken down in the adit. The size and regularity of dip and direction shows it to be a most substantial lode, and likely to be very productive of copper at some point at present unknown, and I consider it proper to persevere in driving this adit, the ground being very favourable. Having sunk Penhale's winze down to the 10 fm. level, we find that in this place there is a junction of Baker's and the side lode, and having opened ground on the former, we find productive of good stamping work, we are now driving west through the side lode, and find it also produces good work for stamping. We have also to sink Penhale's winze on the side lode, and find it producing good ore for stamping. This lode in the adit is full 9 ft. wide, all of which is spotted with ore, and will pay well for stamping, and should it turn out similar from adit to the 10 fm. level, it will supply the stamps for a considerable time. Six men have been set to drive the 10 fm. level south on the side lode, from Master's shaft east towards the two winzes last named, which, will, no doubt, be the means of laying open some valuable ore ground, to supply the stamping mills, and shall, of course, have a chance of raising some shippable ore in the rough state. The stamps are working most excellently.

WHEEL PROVIDENCE (South Sydneyham).—This mine is about to be placed under an improved system of management, with a paid-up capital sufficient to develop it fully to a great depth. From the silver-lead ores already in sight immediate returns will be made, and an early dividend is a matter of unquestionable certainty. The course of ore in the adit level, extending from 70 to 100 fms. in length, has already been cut into in the 14 fm. level. Several tons of lead have been broken, and as soon as the winze is down the ore will be raised with great facility, at a very low tribute; and no doubt exists that a considerable quantity will be raised in the next three months. Mr. Evan Hopkins has again recently inspected the mine, and his report fully confirms his previously expressed high opinion of this mineral property. Beautiful specimens of copper ore have been broken from the lode in the shaft, and altogether the prospects are of the most cheering character; and now, that all differences among the adventurers are amicably arranged, there is no doubt that this mine will, as it ought, soon take a prominent position among the dividend mines of Devon.

MODEL OF THE GOLD, SILVER, LEAD, COPPER, AND TIN MINES.—An ingenious Cornish miner has constructed a curious and interesting model of the various mines for metals, which he is carrying about the country for exhibition. The model is contained in a cubical box or cabinet, 16 in. square, so that the artist is able to make his interesting little exhibition locomotive or circulating, and to give it, with a brief explanatory lecture, at schools and to families, upon whom he waits at their own residences. By means of lamps and lenses, this singular and beautiful collection of the crude ores of the precious and other metals, with their accompanying minerals, amongst which are various beautiful crystals of spar, micaceous uranite, &c., is exhibited to four persons at once, and is so contrived as to revolve, and thus place the lustre of the metals and the radiance of the crystalline products in different lights before the eye of the observer. The juvenile spectator, by peeping into this wonderful cabinet, may realise his idea of Aladdin's cave, filled with the most precious gems and metals. These are presented as seen in the deep mines, in their clustered crystals, and amidst deep caverns and rugged rocks; the gold in its native quartz from Brazil; and the silver, copper, lead, and tin ores, with their associated spars, &c., from the mines of this country—chiefly from Derbyshire and Cornwall. Aided by the exhibitor's brief and intelligible explanatory lecture, the whole forms a pleasing lesson on the metals and minerals, with some interesting particulars relative to mines and mining; and the exhibition is admirably adapted for schools or families.

GRATIFYING AND PRUDENT CONDUCT OF COLLIERIES.—Lady Vernon, her sister Lady James, and Sir Walter James, having recently descended the Prince Albert Pit, at Poynton, near Stockport, and traversed the workings through a mile in extent, on coming to surface presented the colliers with 107. This sum, it is most pleasing to state, instead of being squandered in intoxicating drink, was subscribed by them unanimously to the schools and almshouses of the districts in equal portions. Lady Vernon also visited several miners' cottages, and relieved those inmates who were confined through accidents in the pits.

A FAVORED SPOT.—(From a Correspondent).—A letter from Sydney, New South Wales, states that Bathurst territory abounds with not only gold, but silver, lead, iron, zinc, and quicksilver. Coal mines are found all over the face of the country. Every person there is grubbing after mineral wealth.

Professor Filippo Corridi, director of the Polytechnic Institution of Florence, has purchased, on account of the Government of Tuscany, the model of the steam-engine exhibited at the Crystal Palace by Mr. E. Bourdon, of Paris, and several other instruments—pressure gauges, barometers, vacuum gauges, thermometers, &c.—made upon the same principle, and acting under the effect of interior or exterior pressure upon a distorted tube, &c.

Mr. Pepper the chemical lecturer of the Royal Polytechnic Institution is still engaged on the subject of ores and metals—more particularly iron and steel. The Professor, in continuation of his subject, is now bringing the composition and nature of the ores of iron into view, and very properly remarked that if they were represented by one only, that one being magnetic iron ore, which is a mixture of the two oxides of the metals, and supposing the ore or the metal to be of no use, except as a magnetic agent, iron would be one of the most useful metals with which we are acquainted, for without the magnet our communication with foreign countries would be exceedingly limited, if not in many cases impossible. The Professor observed that iron was a most important metal, being the chief instrument in war, and of incalculable value for our domestic purposes: in proof of the first, he exhibited several admirably tempered sword-blades, kindly lent by Mr. Wilkinson. The solution was also used as a valuable medicine; it was necessary as the basis of Prussian blue, which, dissolved in oxalic acid, formed blue ink; whilst the best black ink and many dyes were produced only by its agency.

AN IMPORTANT CASE IN RAILWAY GOODS CONVEYANCE, and of serious interest to the farmers, butchers, &c., of the west of England in particular, has, after occupying the attention of the court for several successive adjournments, just been decided by J. G. Smith, Esq., judge of the Bath County Court. The action was brought by Mr. Parker, the well-known carrier, against the Great Western Railway Company, to recover 9s. 4s. 6d. for alleged damages done to several packages of goods sent by the company's goods' trains from Bath to London—the question to be tried being whether the company were liable for the breakage of a crate of earthenware, and the loss sustained in the sale of several hampers of meat through delay in the delivery. His Honour, after hearing the evidence upon the legal points, stated his opinion

New Patents.

LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

T. Greenwood, and J. Warburton, both of Leeds, York, for certain improvements in machinery for drawing and combing wool, silk, flax, hemp, and tow.
G. F. Wilson, manager of Price's Patent Candle Company, Vauxhall; D. Wilson, Esq., Wandsworth; J. Childs, Esq., Putney; and J. Jackson, Vauxhall; for improvements in presses and mangles, and in the process of and apparatus for treating fatty and oily matters, and in the manufacture of candles and night-lights.
F. M. Lenoir, Paris, for improvements in apparatus for holding and drawing off aerated liquors, and in machinery for filling vessels with aerated liquors.
H. Vignier, Camden-town, for improvements in buffers, grease-boxes, axle-boxes, and springs, and in appendages to railway engines and carriages.
J. F. Dorey, Havre, for improvements in illuminating the dials of clocks and other instruments in which dials are employed.
T. Kosman, Cranborne-street, improvements in brooches and other dress fastenings.
H. H. Vivian, Esq., Langolen, for improvements in obtaining nickel and cobalt.
G. Diamore, Clerkenwell-green, for improvements in locks.
R. Bewick, Tunstall, Stafford, for certain improvements in the making or manufacturing brick and tiles, or quarries, and in constructing ovens or kilns for burning or firing bricks, tiles, and quarries, and other articles of pottery and earthenware.
A. Doull, Greenwich, for certain improvements in railway construction.
M. L. Parnell, Little Queen-street, Holborn, for certain improvements in locks.
W. Thomas, Exeter, Devon, for certain improvements in the construction of apparatus and machinery for economising fuel, and in the generation of steam, and in machinery for propelling on land and water.
J. Robinson, of the Ebbw Vale Iron Company, and C. May, Gt. George street, Westminister, and W. T. Doyere, Euston-square station, for improvements in the permanent-way of railways.

DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.

Deane, Dry, and Co., London-Bridge, enamelled gas cooking apparatus.—W. Hamill, J. Kelly, and N. D. Maillard, Dublin, portable flax-breaking and scrubbing mill.—W. Forbes, Kilm, Aberdeenshire, drain pavement.—E. Philpott, Birmingham, metallic bed-sacking.—W. Reichenbach, Borough road, reflector gas-lamp.—W. King, Littlebury, Saffron Walden, bee-hive.—F. S. Brommer, Camden-town, oblique pen-holder.—H. Wood, Houndsditch, easy cap.

PROVISIONAL REGISTRATIONS.

W. Beales, Arlington-street, Camden-town, portable colour-box.—M. A. Holden, Birmingham, double signal-lamp.—Lambert and Co., Portman-street, vertical pianoforte-brace.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

THE STRIKE AMONG THE HORSE NAIL MAKERS.—There appears, at the present, but little probability of the differences being amicably arranged between the master horse-nail makers and men of Netherton and Darby End. The point in dispute appears to be a wish on the part of the Netherton masters to reduce their nailers to the Dudley price, which is 3d. per thousand less than that of the former. And on the part of the men it is urged that the quality and hardness of the iron used (it being charcoal), and the superior workmanship demanded by the Netherton masters to those of Dudley, where it is customary to use ordinary and much softer and easier worked iron, fully justifies the old usage of giving 3d. extra to the workmen of the former to those of the latter place. One of the masters, about a fortnight ago, offered to forego 2d. but the difference, on the condition that his men submitted to the 1d. reduction; but the men refused to resume work, unless at the same price paid to them before the turnout. The present strike is much to be regretted, as it has thrown nearly 600 men out of employment, and is beginning seriously to affect the tradesmen and shopkeepers of the district.

BORINGDON PARK MINING COMPANY.—A party of the adventurers visited the mine on Thursday to witness the new engine in operation. Great satisfaction was expressed at the manner in which it worked. By flat rods attached to the shaft at East Boringdon, the water is pumped from that mine also. We are happy to add that some very good lead is being raised at the latter concern, as well as from Boringdon. In the evening the party sat down to an excellent dinner at the Globe Hotel, Plymouth, when the chair was filled by J. H. Marchion, Esq., and the vice-chair by George Pridham, Esq., agent for the Earl of Morley, who, as an adventurer, as well as lord of the property, fully intended to have been present; but was unavoidably prevented by so. D. Halket, Esq., and several other London shareholders, were also unexpectedly called upon to attend to other important business; but among those present we may mention Capt. Capel Cope, J. H. Hitchens, Esq., Thomas Nicholls, Esq., &c. A number of appropriate and complimentary speeches were made, and the most confident anticipations were entertained of profitable and lasting mines at Boringdon and East Boringdon. The chairman stated that they had already the satisfaction of having to pay dues to Lord Morley—upwards of 10 tons of lead ore having been sold for more than 200l.; while there are several tons more on the floors ready for market—the whole of which has been raised from only 10 fms. from surface. In about six weeks it is expected that the lode will be cut 15 ms. under the adit; soon after which the returns will probably be considerable and also remunerative. These adventures are considered to be safe investments.

THE WORTHING MINING COMPANY.—An official letter from the board of directors will be found in another column, relative to the paragraph which appeared last week in the letter from our correspondent at Adelaide.

LEAD MINING IN THE HARTZ.—In the district of Clausthal there are about 30 smelting works. Two inspectors are employed, with 50 superintendents of various grades, and between 800 and 900 workmen: about 3600 tons of pig-lead have been produced, containing 27,214 marks of silver; the cost of reduction was about 11,600l. In the district of Zellerfeld, where there are 16 small works, two inspectors are employed, who have under their command 21 superintendents of various grades, and between 400 and 500 labourers; the production has been 10,952 marks of silver and 1640 tons of pig-lead; the cost of which has been about 6000l. The expenses in the winter are nearly double to that of summer. In the district of Andreasberg one inspector is engaged with 11 superintendents, who have the control of from 160 to 180 operatives; in this locality, in addition to the lead and silver which is obtained, arsenic is found, which is converted into arsenious acid. The cost of extraction here has been about 6000l. Less silver has been produced here than in the other mines. The data of the different metals produced are not correctly given, but after calculation.

LITERARY NOTICE.

Cyclopedia of the Useful Arts, Mechanical and Chemical Manufactures, Mining, and Engineering. Edited by CHARLES TOMLINSON. London and New York: George Virtue, 1851.

Having favourably noticed the two first parts of this work, it is with pleasure we call attention to the publication of part 3, which has just issued from the press, and which fully supports the character which the previous numbers led us to form of the work when complete. It contains an elaborate article on the block machinery at Woolwich Dockyard, introduced to the notice of the Admiralty in 1801, by Mr. Mark Isambard Brunel. By this collection of the most ingenious and complete ever invented, and of which there are several diagrams, not only blocks, but other articles in wood can be produced by them, and they perform most practical operations in carpentry with the utmost accuracy and dispatch. There are also some excellent articles on brewing, malting, barley, bleaching, basket making, &c.

ACCIDENTS.

Colliery Explosion.—Yesterday week, about half-past one o'clock, a dreadful explosion of carburetted hydrogen occurred at West Moor Colliery, Killingworth, five miles from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by which six men and two boys were killed, and six men and boys seriously injured, all of whom, with the exception of a boy named G. Ellison, who is awfully burned, are in a fair way of recovery. The names of the deceased men were G. Campbell, G. Gray, W. Hay, G. Hewitt, J. Hedley, and R. Carr, and the two boys, W. Mason and B. Gordon, died when brought to bank. There was a large attendance of medical men, who paid every attention to the wounded. A fortnight since a man, named W. Simpson, was so severely burned in this colliery, that he lingered until last Thursday week, when he died. T. Proctor, T. Storey, and a boy, R. Hall, were also seriously injured on the previous Wednesday, all by explosions. Mr. Dunn has made an inspection, and will report to the coroner's inquest on Friday next. The colliery belongs to the "Grand Alliance," of which Lords Ravensworth and Wharfedale are the principal partners, but it has of late been worked by Nicholas Wood and Co. There is a good deal of interest attached to it, as being the colliery at which the celebrated late George Stephenson followed the humble calling of brakeman, and two of his first-constructed locomotives are still employed on the wagon way.

Death.—An awful occurrence took place on Friday fortnight, at Messrs. Vivian's Morla Colliery, Taibach. A fine young woman, aged 22, went as usual to receive her father's wages, when, from some unaccountable cause, she fell down the shaft, 160 yards deep, and was literally dashed to pieces. The father was near the bottom of the shaft at the time, and proceeded to pick up the mangled remains, little imagining at the moment they were those of his own daughter.

—A young man, named Jenkin Thomas, was jammed between two trams, and had his thigh fractured, at the same colliery.

Manchester.—On Saturday morning last, five colliers—Wm. Greenhalgh, J. Lord, J. Lord, Junr., R. Turner, and W. Hilton—after leaving work in the Hopwood Colliery, Middleton, went into a cottage adjacent, when young Lord went into the cellar, and a spark from his candle falling into a barrel, containing 10 lbs. of gunpowder, the cottage was levelled to the earth, and the whole five buried in the ruins. After much exertion they were extricated, when young Lord was found quite dead, and the other four more or less injured. The adjoining cottage, in which the overman and his family were in bed, had one wall blown down; but the inmates escaped without injury.

Pontefract.—An Irish labourer fell off a plank in a quarry, while proceeding to his work, a depth of 16 yards, and, his head coming in contact with some projecting stone, he was completely scalped, the skin of the whole top of the head hanging over his face. No hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Swanwick, near Alfrinton.—J. England was killed while following his accustomed employment in a coal pit in that neighbourhood. It appears he was using a crow-bar for the purpose of removing a prop, when the bar slipped, and springing back, caught him such a severe blow in the pit of the stomach, that it caused immediate death.

Stokeley.—John Wain and John Bennett, while working "night shift," were seriously injured by a five-lamp, at Mr. Barrow's Speedwell Pits.

Dowlais.—A young man was killed at the Dowlais Iron-works, by being run over by a tram.

Sedgley.—Mary Granger, aged 12 years, was killed by falling down a pit shaft belonging to Mr. Pemberton, of Sedgley.

Walsall.—P. Morgan was killed by a fall of earth while working in Mr. Cropper's Durham.

Durham.—T. Atkinson, 12 years of age, fell out of the bucket down the shaft, at Crow Tree Pit, and was killed.

Great Fiddling Green.—George Tricott, whilst descending a shaft, was struck on the head by a stone that dropped from one of the kibble, and which caused his death.

Current Prices of Metals, Stocks, & Shares.

METAL MARKET, London, November 7, 1851.

ENGLISH IRON. 6		per ton.	TIN		per cwt.
Bar, bolt, & square, London	23	0 0-5 5	Old copper	£86	10-87 10
Nail rods	6	0 0-5 10	Yellow Metal Sheathing	per lb.	8 1/2 9 1/2
Hoops	6	10 0-7 5	Wetterstedt's Pat. Metal	Oct.	1 11 0
Sheets (single)	7	0 7-1 5	FOREIGN COPPER. 7		
Bars, at Cardiff & Newport	4	7 6-4 12 6	South American, in bond	77	0-87 0
Refined metal, Wales	3	0 0	ENGLISH LEAD. 9		
Do. anthracite	3	0 0	Pig	per ton	16 10 0
Pigs in Wales	2	15 0-3 0	Sheet	per ton	17 10-18 15
Do. do. forge	3	10 0	Pipe	per ton	19 0 0
Do., No. 1, Clyde, net cash	1	19-1 19 6	Red lead	per ton	19 10 0
Blowitt's Patent Refined Iron	3	10 0	White ditto	per ton	25 0 0
for bars, rails, &c., free on board at Newport	3	10 0	Patent shot	per ton	21 0 0
Do. do. for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c.	4	10 0	FOREIGN LEAD. 4		
Stirling's Patent 7 in Glasgow	2	15 0	Spanish, in bond	15	17 6-16
Toughened Pigs 3 in Wales	3	10-3 15	ENGLISH TIN. 5		
Staffordshire bars, at the works	5	5 0-6 0	Block	per cwt.	4 4 0
Rails (Staffordshire)	5	10 0	Bar	per cwt.	4 5 0
Chairs (Clyde)	4	0 0	Refined	per cwt.	4 10 0
FOREIGN IRON. 6					
Swedish	11	5-11 15	Barra, H. C.	per ton	3 18-3 19
CCND	17	0 0	Straits	per ton	3 18-3 19
PSI	17	0 0	IC Coke	per ton	3 6-1 4
Gouffert	17	0 0	IC Charcoal	per ton	1 8 6-1 9
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	5	10 0	IX ditto	per ton	1 14 6-1 15
FOREIGN STEEL. 6					
Swedish keg	15	0-15 11	Plates, warehouse	per ton	13 15 0-14
Ditto faggot	15	0-16 0	Ditto, to arrive	per ton	13 15 0-14
ENGLISH COPPER. 7					
Sheets, sheathing, & bolts, p. lb.	0	0 0 10	ZINC. 8	per ton	21 0 0
Tough cake	per ton	87 10-88 10	QUICKSILVER	per lb.	3s 4d-3s 6d.

Terms.—a, 6 months, or 2 1/2 per cent. dis.; b, ditto; c, ditto; d, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; e, 6 months, or 2 1/2 per cent. dis.; f, ditto; g, ditto; h, ditto; i, ditto; k, net cash; l, 6 months, or 3 p. c. dis.; m, net cash; n, 3 months, or 1 1/2 p. c. dis.; o, ditto; p, ditto; q, ditto; r, ditto; s, ditto; t, ditto; u, ditto; v, ditto; w, ditto; x, ditto; y, ditto; z, ditto.

Gold-blast, free on board in Wales.

BAR-IRON is in little request.—**STAFFORDSHIRE IRON** is in good demand.

SCOTCH IRON has assumed considerable firmness, the last accounts from New York confirming the demand, with an improved tendency; this has caused considerable enquiry here for American brands, which we quote at 40s., free on board at Glasgow, storekeepers' warrants. No. 1, ordinary brands, storekeepers' warrants, free on board, at 38s. 9d. Mixed Nos., makers' obligations, free on board at 38s. 6d.; and No. 3, 38s.

SWEDISH IRON is without enquiry.

BRITISH TIN is in good demand. A shipping business is doing in common. Refined also is much enquired for.

FOREIGN TIN is more in request. There are buyers of Banca at 79s., sellers at 79s. 6d. Certified Straits lead ready buyers.

SPELTEN.—Purchases for shipment on French account, have been made to the extent of 240 tons, at 13l. 12s. 6d. over ship's side. The stock on the 1st inst. was 13,666 tons. Lead is still dull of sale.

TIN-PLATES.—The demand is good, and the last accounts from New York being more favourable, manufacturers are looking for higher prices.

GLASGOW, Nov. 6.—There has scarcely been any change in the pig-iron market this week; there has been a steady business doing, without animation. The very favourable accounts from the United States for pigs would have caused considerable quantities to be sent; but vessels are very scarce, and freights have risen 4s. and 5s. per ton.

Mixed Nos. good brands, free on board here ... 39s. 3d. to 39s. 6d. per ton, net cash. No. 1, ditto ... 39s. 6d. to 40s. 0d. ditto ditto No. 1 American ditto ... 41s. 0d. to 41s. 6d. ditto ditto

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—150 tons Scotch pig were purchased at \$19 70 c. to \$20 cash, and \$20 to \$20.50 to \$21 six months. Market unchanged. Imported this day—71 plates, 100 tons pig, 835 railroad bars. Imported this week—12,724 railroad bars, 4181 bars, 6249 bundles, 1570 bundles hoop, 4035 bundles sheet, 569 sheets, 436 tons pig, 3501 plates, 203 bundles scroll.

MINES.—Business has been less active this week than we should have augured from the overflow of money in the market. Consols and some other securities have felt the advantage of it. The dealers in mining shares have been engaged elsewhere; at all events, a less amount of business has been transacted than we have of late had to report. In dividend mines a trifling drop in the price has been submitted to in the few shares that have changed hands. We are glad to insert Black Craig, and one or two additional, on our dividend-list this week. In mines approaching towards making the expenditure and returns balance, a fair amount of business has taken place, while in those mines making calls a marked difference is shown,—buyers are more cautious; the consequence is, a less number of negotiations have been effected, while those of a speculative character are scarcely noticed.

We consider this torpor in the market to be only of a temporary nature, and that it will shortly assume a more healthy state, and the dealing in truly legitimate British mining undertakings receive that notice from capitalists which, under good management, it well deserves.

In the Metal Market.—A good business has been doing in Copper, and the prices, as quoted, remain firm.—Lead is very flat, and but little doing. The quotations from America show a heavy loss on shipments from this country.—English Refined Tin maintains its price, and is in good demand.

Bars and blocks are fairly inquired for. Foreign is inanimate. Prices have, however, been steadily maintained, except where parcels have been pressed on the market for immediate cash, when a reduction has, of course, been submitted to. Duty has been paid on 2649 cwts. during the month of October. The present stock of tin is 1250 tons, against 965 tons in 1850; 536 tons in 1849; and 300 tons in 1848. Imports to 31st October, 1851, 1036 tons; ditto, 1850, 869 tons; ditto, 1849, 1101 tons; ditto, 1848, 113 tons. Delivered for home use and export, 1851, 1021 tons; 1850, 636 tons; 1849, 803 tons; 1848, 333 tons. Tin-plates are steady in price, and large sales have been made. The shipments from Liverpool during the past month have been 33,661 boxes, of which 26,457 have been to New York.—In Spelter, there are scarcely any transactions to report; some considerable shipments have been made to the east. The present stock is 13,666 tons—a quantity without precedent in the history of this article.

In the Bullion Market.—Mexican and South American dollars, buyers at 4s. 10 1/2d. per oz. Bar silver containing gold, all gold above 5 grains in the pound to be paid for, 5s. 0 1/2d. per oz. standard. Bar silver without gold, 5s. 0 1/2d. per oz. standard. Bar gold, 77s. 9d. per oz. standard.

The stock of refined, common and slag lead, on the quays or wharfs at Stockton, which is from Wearhead, Teesdale, Svaldale, Arkendale, and Wensleydale, on the 31st October, was 28,000 cwt. Lead shipped from Stockton from the 1st to 31st October, 2000 pieces.

A cargo of Spanish lead arrived at Devonport, on 30th Oct., for Messrs. Sparrow, Hodge, and Co.'s lead works, being the first received in that port.

The arrivals at Swansea comprise—from Cuba, 504 tons of copper ore; Port Adelaide, between 500 and 600 tons of copper ore.

The sale of copper ore at Thursday's ticketing was 3317 tons, amounting to 16,221 2s.; the average produce and standard being 7 1/2, 105 1/2 4s. The corresponding sale last month was 4367 tons, 7 1/2, 103 1/2 2s., being only 2l. advance.

The ticketings for 100 tons of Newtonard's (Isle of Man) lead ore varied from 7l. 16s. 6d. per ton, by Pontifex and Wood, to 9l. 18s. 6d. per ton, by J. P. Eyton.

Great Wheel Badden sold two parcels of silver-lead ore—24 tons at 12l. 7s., and 16 tons at 8l. 15s. per ton.

Cwm Daren Mine sold 10 tons of silver-lead ore, at 15l. 5s. per ton; and 10 tons of copper ore, at 8l. 10s. 6d. per ton.

Cwm Erfin Mine sold 25 tons of lead ore, at 13l. 10s. per ton.

Liburne Mines sold 190 tons of lead ore, which realised 1994l. 2s. 6d. Cwm Grange sold two parcels of silver-lead ore, 30 tons, at 14l. 6s. 6d., and 3 tons at 10l. per ton.

South Tamar Mines sold 70 tons of silver-lead ore, the produce of one month, at 16l. 13s. 6d. per ton, to the Tamar Smelting Company; and are expecting to sell the same quantity for the present month, which, according to the report, inserted among the Mining Correspondence, we conceive there can be no doubt of, having so many productive ends and levels to be wrought upon.

The Tamar Silver-Lead Mines sampled on Saturday last two parcels of silver-lead ores—No. 1, 38 tons; No. 2, 39 tons.

Herodfoot Mine purpose sampling 55 tons of ore this day.

The Trevelian sampled, on Tuesday last, 1100 barrows of tinstuff, some of it very rich. They have 33 men working on tribute, from 10s. to 13s. 4d. in 17, and working upon nine lodes.

At Tavy Consols the shaftmen are progressing in cutting plat in the 56, and will re-commence sinking in a few days—the ground is easier for driving; the lode is 6 feet wide, worth 20l. per fm. In the 46 fm. level the lode is 5 feet wide, spar, mundic, and good stones of copper ore. The stopes in the 36 are rich in mundic, but poor for copper. The tributaries in the back of the 12 are getting wages.

At South Wheel Frances meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Ores sold, August and September, 3833l. 16s. 1d.—Cost, bills, and dues, 2319l. 18s. 4d.; leaving a profit of 1513l. 17s. 9d.; add balance in hand last account, 400l. 13s. 11d.—1914l. 11s. 8d.—By dividend this day, 6l. per share, 1488l.; leaves balance in hand of 426l. 11s. 8d.

At the West Providence Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Mine cost for July, 424l. 18s. 6d.; August, 490l. 7s. 7d.; Sept., 521l. 11s.; merchants' bills, 509l. 14s. 4d.—1946l. 11s. 5d.—By copper ore and tin sold (less dues, 250l. 10s. 4d.), 4258l. 16s. 1d.; carriage of tin, 26l. 18s.; debts, &c., 36l. 4s. 3d.; arsenic sold, 189l.; balance to end of June, 39l. 9s. 1d.; showing profit of 2603l. 16s. Deduct dividend of 5l. per share now declared (2560l.), leaves balance in hand, 43l. 16s.

At the West Cranford meeting, on the 29th October, the accounts for July and August showed—Ores sold for August, 344 tons 12 cwt., 2569l. 7s. 7d.; September, 307 tons 3 cwt., 2144l.; carriage paid by purchasers, 154l. 15s. 7d.; materials sold, 186l. 16s. 8d. (less lords' dues, 301l. 19s. 1d.)—4753l. 0s. 9d.—By pursers, agents, and clerks' salaries, and count-house expenses, 81l. 17s. 1d.; engine men, smith, carpenter, and sawing, 178l. 12s. 1d.; tribute, exclusive of materials and tutwork, 1718l. 1s. 1d.; pitman, timberman, and surface work, 353l. 4s. 10d.; dressing, carriage, sampling, &c., 596l. 6s. 6d.; parochial rates, 27l. 13s. 10d.; doctor and club, 43l. 5s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 789l. 0s. 2d.; sundries, 21l. 13s. 3d.; property tax, 30l. 2s. 10d.; leaving profit, 913l. 4s.; to which add balance last account, 1471l. 10s. 5d.; and deduct dividend, paid 1st Sept., 640l.; leaves in hand, 1744l. 14s. 5d. A dividend of 2l. 10s. per share was declared. Considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed by some of the London shareholders that a larger dividend had not been declared, especially as the sale of copper ore in Oct. amounted to 416 tons, value 3227l. 6s., and they sampled again this week 355 tons. It should, however, be taken into consideration the ore bills on the September sale could not be in the pursers' hands until the 16th Oct., and not in cash until the 18th inst., so that they must have been discounted towards paying the dividend—that is, provided the merchants' accounts were all paid. Of course it is wise to have a good floating balance in hand; and in a mine of such magnitude, a very considerable portion of the 1104l. 14s. 5d. would be required for subsist and advance money to the labourers, &c. As the statement actually stands, the ore bill seems anticipated—that for September sale going against August labour. We have also heard loud murmurs as to the merchants' accounts, and some of the other charges, which appear as great as in the most extensive mines in the country. One instance must suffice—two months ago nails, &c., were charged nearly 240l., and it was considered six or eight months' stock had been laid in. The present account shows—the same items charged, 118l. 7s., proving it was not so. Powder and safety fuse, 191l. 6s. 8d. for two months, causes some to exclaim, "why not receive tenders, and give everybody a chance?" while others say "economy is wanting."

At Trehan Mine meeting, on the 30th October, the accounts showed—Balance in hand from last account, 405l. 0s. 7d.; received for silver-lead, 1127l. 10s. 9d.; lead ore, 162l. 5s. 7d.; when drawing from Trevelian adventurers, 20l.—1741l. 16s. 11d.—Labour cost for May, 398l. 15s. 11d.; June, 331l. 17s. 2d.; merchants' bills, 240l. 15s. 10d.; lords' dues, 83l. 6s. 6d.; dividend, Aug., 256l.; leaving balance in hand, 354l. 1s. 6d. A dividend of 1l. per share (256l.) was made, and the mine in future to be in 512 shares. The profit for the two months was 205l. 0s. 11d. Kelly's shaft is down 6 fms. 5 ft. below the 88. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 88 fm. level is worth 6l.; ditto in the back of the 78 north and south, worth 8l. 4d. per fm. The lode in the back of the 68 is worth 9l. per fm.; in the back of the 55 and 45, 6l. per fm. They sampled on Friday 55 tons of best ore, and expect to sample 30 more in a fortnight.

At Black Craig Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Cash in hand from last meeting, 139l. 15s. 2d.; received for lead ore sold, 2432l. 6s. 6d.—2572l. 1s. 8d.—Paid balance of May and June costs, 918l. 10s. 9d.; royalty to R. N. Dunbar, Esq., to end July, 81l. 17s. 3d.; July cost, 436l. 7s. 4d.; August, 912l. 8s. 3d.; secretary's salary, stationery, insurance, &c., 44l. 18s. 10d.; leaving balance at the bankers, 177l. 19s. 3d.

—Cash at Newton-Stewart Bank, 12l. 6s. 1d.; draft for 51 tons of ore sold 30th Sept., 484l. 10s.; ditto for 42 tons sold 30th October, 399l.; value of 40 tons just shipped, 380l.; total assets, 1353l. 15s. 4d.—The liabilities being: Sept. cost, 445l. 16s. 6d.; estimated amount of tribute, 160l.; royalty to R. N. Dunbar to 8th October, 170l. 16s. 4d.; leaving a balance of 677l. 2s. 6d., exclusive of 20 tons of ore charged for in Sept. cost, worth 190l., and 25 tons of silver ore valued at 250l. It was, therefore, resolved that a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share be declared. Capt. Makepeace was appointed head captain of the mine, at 9l. 9s. per month, and 40l. allowed him to erect two additional rooms to his residence. Since the last quarterly meeting the mine has very much improved in its general character, and several valuable discoveries have been made. In sinking the Welsh shaft to the 40 they have cut through a fine course of ore ground 16 ft. wide, on the north side of the lode, where they are now driving east and west; the latter end is worth from 1 1/2 to 2 tons per cubic fm.—ore of good quality. The stopes below the 25 yield about 10 tons of ore per running fm. Two winzes are sinking and levels driving in the 40, to communicate with the shaft, which will leave a back 15 fms. high for 80 fms. long. The dressing department is being extended, so that more ore may be returned, and at a reduced cost. The raising for three months ending Sept. has been 294 tons, and no doubt entertained of doing better for next quarter.

At the East Wheel Rose meeting, on Monday, the accounts for July and August showed—Balance from the last account, 2396l. 4s. 2d.; ores sold (less dues), 8182l. 17s. 11d.; Cargill adventures, for water charge, &c., 130l. 0s. 10d.—10,709l. 2s. 11d.—To costs, coals, and merchants' bills, 6865l.

At Hingston Downs Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 4162 11s. 4d.; calls received, 5782 10s.; loan of Messrs. Thomas and Son, 2007=11954 1s. 4d.—Costs, Aug., 5482 19s. 4d.; Sept., 5754 13s.; secretary's salary, office rent, stationery, printing, &c., 311; leaving balance in hand, 397 9s.; add sale of 98½ tons of copper ore on the 23d Oct. (less dues), 7004 2s. 9d.=7397 11s. 9d. The liabilities were—loan and repayment, 2024; estimated cost for Oct. and Nov., 9307; office expenses, 304=11624; leaving a deficiency of 4222 8s. 3d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The bunch met with in the 55 east turned out about 60 tons of good quality ore, which, with that broken from the back of the 35, formed the parcel of 100 tons copper ore, sold at 71 7s. last month. The present end yields about 2 tons of ore per fm. on the south part, with every probability of there being more ore ground standing to the north, as will be proved when a communication has been effected with Baily's shaft. The end west from Doidge's winze has, for 10 fathoms in length, yielded 6 tons of ore per fm.; latterly the end has been poor, yet not without ore for the last 3 ft. driving, and looking promising to make another bunch. Baily's shaft is sinking by nine men, and is down 6 fms. below the 45 fm. level, expecting to reach another level by Christmas, and then stopping the 45 will commence, with an expectation of being able to pay cost. The mine evidently is in an improving condition.

At the Chyprase Consols Mine meeting, the accounts, showing balance in hand, after all the claims are paid, of 704 5s. 6½d., were passed, and the proceedings of the committee of management approved. Thanks were passed to Mr. Charles Hinks, the chairman, and to the officers and committee, for the "able and judicious manner in which they have acted in the trying circumstances in which they have been placed." [The reports are among our Mining Correspondence.]

At the Wheal Caroline meeting, on the 30th Oct., the accounts for July and August showed—Balance to end of June, 2804 4s. 1d.; mine cost, 1874 5s. 6d.; materials, per bills, 724 0s. 10d.; lord's dues, 47 5s. 1d.=5432 15s. 6d.—By call, 3007; tin sold, 977 15s. 10d.; leaving balance against the adventurers, 1454 19s. 8d. The present engine not being of sufficient power to work the mine effectually during the winter, the purser was authorised to sell it, if any good offer could be obtained, also the pumps, &c. The question of purchasing another engine was deferred until next spring.

At East Wheal Agar meeting, on the 30th Oct., the accounts for twelve months, ending Aug., showed—Balance against adventurers Aug., 1850, 564 0s. 4d.; mine cost, 3274 12s. 11d.; materials and rents, per bills, 1467 8s. 1d.=5307 1s. 4d.—By call, August, 1850, 1287; leaving balance against adventurers, 4020 1s. 4d. A call of 47 per share was made.

At the Gonamena Mine meeting, on the 29th October, the accounts for July and Aug. showed—Balance to end of June, 3864 7s. 6d.; mine cost, 1504 19s.; materials, 167 14s. 10d.; lord's dues, 197 6s. 3d.=5734 7s. 7d.—By copper ores sold, 47 tons 16 cwt. 2 qrs., at 67 6s. 6d., 3024 4s. 10d.; carriage repaid, 117 6s. 11d.; call made last meeting, 2564; leaving balance against the adventurers, 34 15s. 10d.

At the Craddock Moor Mine meeting, on the 29th Oct., the accounts for July and August showed—Balance to end of June, 1424 9s. 3d.; call at last meeting, 1057 10s.=2477 19s. 3d.—Mine cost, 994 16s. 9d.; materials, 224 3s. 8d.; ditto on 29 resigned shares, 124 17s. 4d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 1134 1s. 6d. A call of 10s. per share was made. [The reports will be found among our Mining Correspondence.]

Two meetings of the shareholders in Cameron's Coalbrook Steam Coal Company have been held during the week, full particulars of which will be found elsewhere. At the meeting on Monday, with reference to the petition before the Master for winding-up, a resolution was adopted that, in consequence of negotiations with creditors and others, it was inexpedient to wind-up, or dissolve the company. Yesterday the committee succeeded in what before they had never been able to obtain—an interview with a deputation of the dissentient shareholders, and the meeting stands adjourned until Monday, the 17th inst., during which period there are hopes that an amicable understanding will be come to, and arrangements made for saving the property, and for the benefit of all parties concerned.

A meeting of creditors and debenture-holders of the Company of Copper Miners in England was held yesterday, at the London Tavern, when the report and suggestions of the joint committee were read and approved of. A meeting of stock and scrip-holders was subsequently held at the same place (Mr. Joseph Henry Goodhart in the chair), when the same report was read to them, which was unanimously adopted; and little doubt now remains but that a satisfactory solution of affairs will be arrived at.

At Wheal Golden Consols the new engine, constructed by Messrs. Hocking and Loam, was put to work by Mr. Loam in the presence of the directors and a number of gentlemen of the district, and it performed its operations to the perfect satisfaction of all present. Afterwards about 30 gentlemen sat down to a substantial dinner, when great credit was given to the lords of the sett, who, instead of exacting a premium, had liberally granted a lease on the low dues of 1-24th.

A correspondent at Linkinhorne (Nov. 7), writes—"There is a newly-commenced mine here, that has one of the finest lead lodes I ever saw in Cornwall—it is called North Trelawny."

Wheal Brewer is now reported as paying its way, so that no further calls will be required. It being in 256 shares only, and the prospect of cutting the Great Tresavean lode being not far distant, the shares are beginning to attract attention.

At Wheal Venton, the lode in the 40 fm. level has been cut through. The ore part is more than 2 ft. wide, and likely to be very profitable. A sample of the ore assayed produced 70 per cent. for lead, and 30 ounces of silver in a ton.

At Tincroft Mine, Highburrow lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 152 fm. level, is worth 284 per fm. Groust's lode in the 80, west of Downright shaft, is worth 154 per fm. The lode in the 100, west of engine-shaft, is worth 184 per fm. for copper. The winze under the 90 is worth 244 per fm. In Prideaux's winze, which is 8 fms. west of the 100 end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 204 per fm.

At West Basset, the lode in the engine-shaft, sinking under the 84 fm. level, is 4 ft. wide, producing grey copper ore, of superior quality. The 65 fm. level is now holed to the winze sinking under the 52, thereby giving ventilation to the bottom levels. In the 52 fathom level, driving east, the lode is very much improved, producing good stones of ore; and the several rises are progressing satisfactorily.

At Bolenowe, the engine is now on the mine, and the lode in the adit, driving west of engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide—a very promising appearance.

Wheal Victoria is reported by Mr. Arthur Dean to be progressing in a very satisfactory manner. Operations commenced in April by driving the adits north and south upon the course of two north and south cross-courses, and opening on the backs of lodes at surface, prior to determining upon the proper place for an engine-shaft. Seven east and west copper lodes, and one tin lode (likely to make copper in depth), run through the sett; the six northern within 120 fms., all of which are intersected by three large cross-courses, about 80 fms. apart from each other, the middle one passing through the centre of the sett, from 6 to 8 ft. wide, nearly perpendicular; a most excellent site for sinking an engine-shaft, as it will go down with greater facility than it could in the country, the surrounding stratum being granite, and the cross-cuts can be driven out with greater expedition, and considerable time and expense saved thereby. Messrs. Nicholls are constructing a new water-wheel, 30 ft. diameter and 7½ ft. over the breast, having ample water-power from the River Dreyes at all times of the year. The ironwork, flat-rods, bobs, and pitwork, are in due course of preparation, and expected to be completed by the end of December. The West Caradon Mines, which have cleared 36,252 profit on their outlay, are said to be situated upon the same run of lodes as Wheal Victoria, the main lode passing within a few fms. of the Victoria engine-shaft. The similarity in the lodes, cross-courses, and granite, in the two mines, affords great encouragement that the results may be alike.

At Treleigh Consols, in the back of the 90 fm. level, on Christie's lode, they are working two stopes, valued respectively 504 and 454 per fathom. The 64 cross-cuts, north and south, are still driving to cut Parent and the Middle lode. Burgess's shaft is still sinking below the 25.

At Copper Bottom, in the rise in the back of the 30 fm. level, the lode has greatly improved; the west end is ore, 2 ft. wide. In the winze in the bottom of the 20 the lode has also improved, 3½ ft. wide, 3 ft. good work. At Highburrow shaft there is a good lode, 2½ ft. wide—beautiful spar, mundic, and stones of yellow ore. The north lode in the 20 is 15 ft. wide, of a productive character.

We regret having to announce that Mr. Henry Boxall, owing to rash speculations in shares, is unable to meet his engagements, and, as report says, has emigrated to Australia, leaving considerable deficiencies due to several parties, some of whom will feel the loss acutely, besides very probably disarranging their own affairs to some extent. We trust, however, the matter will be less seriously felt than is intimated to us at this moment.

Mr. J. H. Murchison has resigned the secretaryship of the Worthing Mining Company. We regret this, as, from our personal knowledge, the ability and business habits of Mr. Murchison must have proved advantageous to the company. We understand Mr. Murchison has been succeeded by Mr. Peet, of Wheal May and other mines.

Much consternation was caused at East Wheal Crofty Mine on Tuesday, by a vast body of dense smoke coming up the shaft, while from 20 to 30 men were at work below in the 150 fm. level. After much difficulty, and at the risk of their lives, they found a quantity of timber on fire in the 110 fathom level, and having turned the water from the adit in the direction of the fire, succeeded in making their escape. It is unknown how the fire originated; a good deal of timber is burned, but the pumps and main rods are uninjured.

The Peru and Cubert Silver-Lead Mines have appointed Mr. W. E. Gill, of Truro, their cashier and local agent. In the Peru Mine the great champion lode which proved so successful to Capt. Oates and others, in the same mine, but which they lost by a heave, is said to have been found and opened on, and fully maintains its former character.

At Halamanning and Croft Goshal Consolidated Mines, the captains report that several additional tribute pitches would be set in a few days, and the stock of copper ore greatly augmented each month.

Shares in West Damsel have advanced in Cornwall from 75s. to 90s., and Carnvannal from 104 to 124 10s. each.

Transactions have taken place during the week in Alfred Consols, Bedford United, West Providence, West Alfred Consols, Tremayne, Butterdon, St. Aubyn and Grylls, East Leisure, Garreg, South Wales, Tregordon, Trevelian, South Tamar, Black Craig, Mary Ann, Venton, Penhauger, Tineroff, Trenault, Daren, Mining Company of Ireland, Wicklow Copper Mine, Wheal Trewane, Wheal Golden, Devon Consols North, Carn Valley, West United Hills, Treleigh, North Trelawny, Alt-y-Crib, Silver Valley and Wheal Brothers, Wheal Samson, Great Bryn, Hennock, Wood Mine.

In Foreign Mines, shares have changed hands in United Mexican, Cobre, St. John del Rey, and Agua Fria.

From the Linares Mines, the advices are to 25th Oct., from Mr. Henry Thomas. The water being in the lower part of the mine, owing to the time taken to effect a change of pitwork, those levels and stopes cannot be reported on. The 45 east is worth ½ ton of lead ore per fm. Shaw's shaft appears to be sinking below the 45, between the eastern and western runs of ore ground, and likely to open ground below that will set on very reasonable tribute. The end has been set to drive west on the main part of the lode, which is composed of white spar and mundic, and is expected soon to be under the ore ground above. The 31 east is at present hard, lode worth 1 ton per fm. Lead ore weighed in to Oct. 25, 58 tons 16 cwt.: total in stock, 220 tons 4 cwt. Pig-lead smelted, 24 tons 9 cwt.: total in stock, 521 tons 19 cwt.

The Royal Santiago Mining Company have received advices to the 2d October. During the preceding month the produce was 5 tons of precipitate, and 89 tons of copper ore. The lode in the stopes is from 6 to 8 ft. wide, but coarse in quality, with branches falling in on the north side of it, which has ever proved a kindly symptom. The lode in the 22 having freed itself from the slide, is now divided by a horse 3 ft. wide, the south part yielding 3 tons of coarse quality ore per fm.; the north side 1 ton. Taylor's shaft has commenced to sink under the 22 fm. level.

From the Australian Mines we have received advices dated the 6th June; they relate mostly to shallow workings at and above the adit level, which is only 40 fms. from surface; the only level mentioned below this is the 10. Great expectations are formed from the prospects at Downe's Mine, driving north, and 15 fms. only from surface; the lode in the end is represented to be 2½ feet wide, composed of very fine gossan, with fine specimens of yellow and grey sulphure of copper throughout the gossan, and yellow ore interspersed in the hard spar. Other parts seem to be yielding stuff for stamping. The side lode is 9 feet wide, all spotted with ore that will pay well for stamping; six men are driving the 10 upon it southward towards two winzes—when communicated, some valuable ore ground is expected to be opened; we should, however, prefer hearing that greater progress was making downward, and an early proof given of the capabilities below all the present operations.

At the Worthing Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the directors made the third call, amounting to 10s. per share, making 47 10s. in all, and signifying their intention of charging 5 per cent. interest per annum on all calls not paid on or before the 5th Dec.; and if not paid within two months the shares will be liable to forfeiture. No transfer can be registered until the call is paid.

The shares in the Anglo-Mexican Mint Company have, during the past week, advanced from 23½ to 24½.

The following is a statement of the importation of coal, iron, and steel into Spain in 1846, 1848, 1849, and 1850:—

	Coals.	Iron.	Steel.
1846	1,886,141 qrs.	153,930 qrs.	829,786 lbs.
1848	1,178,244	94,531	578,404
1849	1,962,409	177,214	887,729
1850	2,794,879	214,849	1,391,400

No doubt, if Spain had good roads and canals, the importation of iron and steel, and even coals, would increase tenfold in no time, notwithstanding that there is an abundance of coal and iron mines in the country.

HULL, THURSDAY.—Our correspondents (Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co.) state they have the satisfaction to announce an improved market for mining shares, and there is now no difficulty in converting into cash any description of this property that has fair claims on public consideration, or that is at all in a forward state. St. Aubyn and Grylls, Merlins, Wellingtons, Gustavus, and a few others, would find buyers at fair rates, but there is not much disposition to offer stock. West Tolgus and Trefaus are offered without finding buyers.

There has been an average business in Bank shares during the week at about former rates. The sales reported are:—Australasia (404 paid), 37; Commercial of London (204 paid), 254; London and County (204 paid), 184; London and Westminster (204 paid), 294; Oriental Bank Corporation (204 paid), 264; Union of Australia (254 paid), 354; Union of London (104 paid), 154; &c.

There is so little business offering in Dock shares that it is difficult to make a quotation. Commercial stock remains at 84, and London stock is maintained at the improved figure of 117, but in no other description is there any movement. In the market for steam boat shares the change consists of a rise in Peninsular and Oriental, which are marked 70, 68, and 70, whilst the New Shares (104 paid) are worth 15 to 15½; Royal Mail Steam shares are quoted 78 ex div.; General Steam Navigation, 27. Insurance shares are very quiet, and prices unaltered. Legal and General Life shares are rather firmer at 44. Union shares (204 paid) are worth 2307.

Miscellaneous shares are:—Assam Tea Company, 9; Australian Agricultural 15; Australian Trust, 204; Anglo-Mexican Mint, 24; Anglo-American, 47½; Hudson's Bay stock, 206; Price's Patent Candle Company, 23½ ex div.; South Australian, 25½; Van Diemen's Land, 1.

TIN-DRESSING MACHINE AT THE CORNWALL ROYAL POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY.

In our Journal of the 18th October, we published a communication from Mr. Richard Newton, jun., calling attention to the tin-dressing machine exhibited in the mechanical department of the Cornwall Royal Polytechnic Society, for which, at the recent annual meeting, a first-class silver medal was awarded to Mr. P. Matthews, of Illogan. In that statement it is made to appear that the original inventor of the machine is Capt. John Davies, of Prince Albert Mine, St. Agnes, from whom Mr. Matthews took the idea; although in simplicity, effectiveness, and practicability, the original of Captain Davies is far superior. Since the publication of this letter we have received two more communications on the subject from the parties more immediately interested—Messrs. Matthews and Davies. That of the former is dated October 22, in which he informs the members of the society and the public that he has been unjustly charged with copying the model of Mr. Davies, in producing a machine for cleaning tin, and of imposing on the judges and members of the society. He denies all knowledge of a similar machine by Capt. Davies, and will willingly at any time, within 10 miles of Redruth, produce his model against that of Capt. Davies; and, being submitted to the judges of the Polytechnic Society, should there be found any similarity he will willingly and unhesitatingly hand over to Captain John Davies the prize medal awarded him by the society. The reply of Capt. Davies is to the effect that Mr. Matthews's offer appears exceedingly liberal; and he styles the letter as an ingenious appeal to the sympathies of the public under pretended ignorance, and distinctly repeats the charge in Mr. Newton's remarks, that he imposed upon the judges; he, however, accepts the challenge, and if the medal is handed over to him, he shall return it to the society, who awarded it under the impression that the exhibitor was the inventor. So the matter stands at present; and it appears to us that Mr. Peter Matthews's offer is undoubtedly a liberal and candid one, and all which could be expected of him. We are unconnected with either party, nor have we seen the machine; but if it is so distinctly different in mechanical construction from that of Captain Davies, as described by Mr. Newton, he is undoubtedly entitled to the medal, nor can we see how the judges were imposed upon.

The Countess of Yarborough suffered much from shortness of provisions in her recent voyage from Port Adelaide—her last biscuit, it is said, having been divided when she passed Lundy.

WHEAL ALFRED SUNDAY SCHOOL.—On Monday last, the teachers and children of the Wheal Alfred Sunday School took tea together in the chapel at that place. The tea was provided by the agents and workmen belonging to the Alfred Consols and Great Wheal Alfred Mines. The Rev. E. Vigis, of Hayle, preached in the evening to a numerous congregation.—*Penance Gazette.*

BLACK TIN

Sold at Chyanhour, on the 6th November.

Mine.	Tons c. gr. lbs.	Price p. Ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Spearne Consols	13 3 0 0	£53 0 0	£697 0 0	Boltho & Sons.
ditto	1 2 0 0	39 0 0	43 10 0	ditto
ditto	1 7 0 0	36 0 0	49 10 0	ditto
Boscan	3 13 1 27	54 0 0	198 8 6	ditto
Amount of money				
£988 8s. 6d.				

Sold at the Mine.

Georgia Consols	7 1 1 1	£53 12 6	£378 15 0	Boltho & Sons.
ditto	0 15 0 5	27 0 0	20 6 0	ditto

LEAD ORES

Sold at Aberystwith, on the 3d November.

Mines.	Tons	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
East Logias	55	£10 12 6	Panther Smelting Co.
ditto	10 13 0	10 13 0	ditto
Frongoch	80	10 6 0	ditto
Cwm Erfin	124	13 10 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	124	13 10 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.

Sold at the Mine, on the 3d November.

Great Wheal Baddern	24	£12 7 0	R. Mitchell & Son.
ditto	16	8 15 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.

Sold on the Mine.

East Wheal Rose	70	£13 10 6	Sims, Williams, & Co.
ditto	45	13 5 6	T. Somers.
ditto	22	14 9 6	ditto
ditto	21	14 0 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
ditto	7	10 1 6	Tamar Company.
Trelawny	93	19 5 6	T. Somers.

BIDDINGS FOR 30 AND 3 TONS SILVER-LEAD ORES FROM COURT GRANGE MINES.

Sold at Aberystwith, on the 24th October.

Bidders.	Pennyfeen, 30 tons.	Letty-hen, 3 tons
Sims, Williams, Nevill, & Co. (purchasers)	£14 6 6	£10 0 0
Locke, Blackett, and Co.	13 0 0	9 0 0
Newton, Keates, and Co.	14 2 6	8 15 0
Pontifex and Wood	12 5 0	7 11 0
Thomas Somers	13 2 6	7 6 6
Tamar Smelting Company	11 12 6	7 8 0

TICKETINGS FOR ABOUT 100 TONS NEWTON'S LEAD ORE.

Douglas, Isle of Man, Nov. 5.

Bidders.	Amount Bid.
John P. Eytton (purchaser)	£9 18 6
Walker, Parker, and Co.	9 16 6
Newton, Keates, and Co.	9 12 0
Sims, Williams, Nevill, and Co.	9 6 6
Locke, Blackett, and Co.	8 10 0
Pontifex and Wood	7 16 6
W. J. Cookson and Co.	9 5 6
Thomas Somers	8 9 6
Tamar Smelting Company	9 4 0

BIDDINGS FOR 10 TONS SILVER-LEAD ORE, FROM CWM DAREN MINE.

Sold at Aberystwith, on 3d Nov.

Bidders.	Amount Bid.
Newton, Keates, and Co. (purchasers)	£15 5 0
Locke, Blackett, and Co.	14 10 0
Pontifex and Wood	13 0 0
Sims, Williams, Nevill, and Co.	14 16 6
Thomas Somers	13 13 6
Tamar Smelting Company	14 8 0
Walker, Parker, and Co.	14 8 0

BIDDINGS FOR 10 TONS COPPER ORE, FROM CWM DAREN MINE.

Sold at Aberystwith, on 3d Nov.

Bidders.	Amount Bid.
Low's Patent Copper Company (purchasers)	£8 10 6
Sims, Williams, Nevill, and Co.	6 4 0

COPPER ORES.

Sampled October 22, and sold at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth, Nov. 6.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Tincroft	100	£2 15 0	Consolidated	88	£4 7 6
ditto	87	2 4 0	ditto	85	4 15 6
ditto	78	3 15 0	ditto	30	5 12 0
ditto	70	4 2 6	North Pool	84	3 11 0
ditto	66	3 11 6	ditto	83	1 16 0
ditto	61	5 4 6	ditto	58	2 1 6
ditto	57	5 5 6	ditto	46	1 14 0
ditto	55	2 0 0	ditto	42	2 16 6
ditto	46	3 11 0	ditto	33	2 0 0
ditto	45	5 1 0	ditto	32	4 9 6
ditto	37	8 4 0	Wheal Seton	64	2 11 0
North Roskear	80	6 0 0	ditto	51	3 11 0
ditto	78	5 9 6	ditto	49	5 7 6
ditto	71	6 1 6	ditto	48	2 1 6
ditto	68	9 0 0	Pendarves	92	5 1 6
ditto	64	5 16 0	Fowey Consols	85	5 16 0
ditto	62	5 5 6	ditto	84	6 8 0
ditto	52	1 6 6	ditto	70	1 16 0
ditto	35	6 16 0	South Wh. Frances 71	6 18 0	
ditto	34	0 2 6	ditto	43	12 14 6
Wheal Basset	119	3 3 6	ditto	43	6 9 0
ditto	100	3 3 6	ditto	32	6 11 0
ditto	80	7 7 0	Crane & Bejawa	26	4 15 0
ditto	60	10 2 6	ditto	50	6 10 0
ditto	50	19 1 0	West Fowey Cons. 47	5 8 6	
Consolidated	102	4 15 6	Pendarves, St. Aub. 18	5 17 0	
ditto	90	4 17 6	Wheal Tryphena	4	11 14 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Tincroft	702	£2706 19 0	Fowey Consols	239	£1156 12 0
North Roskear	544	2959 15 6	South Wh. Frances	227	1789 11 0
Wheal Basset	409	2843 6 6	Crane and Bejawa	50	325 0 0
Consolidated Mines	395	1884 13 6	West Fowey Cons.	47	254 19 6
North Pool	378	974 0 0	Pendarves	18	105 6 0
Wheal Seton	304	1174 2 6	St. Aubyn	4	46 16 0
Pendarves			Wheal Tryphena		
Average Standard.....£105 4 0			Average Produce.....7½		
Average Price per ton.....£4 17 6					
Quantity of Ore.....3317 tons			Quantity of Fine Copper, 240 tons 17 cwt.		
Amount of Molybdenum.....£15 12 6					
LAST SALE.—Average Standard.....£105 12 6			Average Produce.....7½		
Standard of corresponding sale last month, 1034, 2s.—Produce, 7½.					

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- Sir: I should feel obliged if some of your correspondents would inform me if there is a coal shaft in Belgium 2000 feet perpendicular: and, if so, with some particulars, as they would, doubtless, prove of general interest.—P.: *Monksmouth.*
- Mis.—Can any of your readers inform me whether wire ropes have ever been used on water-balance pits; and, if so, with what result? The depth of pit, weight of load, size of wheel, and quantity raised per day, would also be satisfactory information.—A New-Castle Occasia: Nov. 6.
- "J. M." (Cornhill) is informed that the exact site of Wheal Williams is bounded on the east and north by the Tamar river, on an estate called Latchley, exactly opposite to the unfortunate West Wheal Maria, alias Wheal Morgan, &c. Under these various heads he will find frequent notices of all in the *Mining Journal* during the last 11 years.
- "Janus" (Tarlstock).—"Wad" is the provincial term for plumbago in Cumberland, and for manganese in Derbyshire.
- "Alpha" (Royal Exchange).—The average price of tin ore at all the public sales in Cornwall, for 1850, was 42s. 6s. 1d. per ton. The present annual amount of black tin, obtained from about 120 mines, is at least 10,000 tons, producing 7000 tons metallic tin, value 580,000l.; while our last quarterly return gave only at the rate of about 35,000l. a year. It is much to be regretted that there are no legislative regulations to compel a return from each mine of the quantity of ore raised, and its produce by assay.
- "A Tin Dresser" requests to be informed the actual result of Mr. Hopkins's dressing machine at the Marmato Mines: the engagement, being for six years, having just expired.—The question asked is—How much did Mr. Hopkins derive from his 10 per cent. remuneration during that long period?
- "W. J." (Brixton).—We cannot re-insert the papers in question, nor is it necessary. The *Mining Journal* is published in a convenient form for binding in an annual volume, with a copious index; thus rendering it a standard scientific work for reference. The communications on the Artificial Production of Gold will be found in pages 120, 138, 147, 158, 170, 187, and 344 of the volume for 1849.
- "L. B." (Dudley).—Mr. Braithwaite Poole's "Statistics of Commerce" can be obtained through Smith and Son, of the Strand. Mr. Widdburn's "Tables for the Use of Persons Employed in Mines," and Mr. Evans Hopkins's new work, "On Terrestrial Magnetism," will be ready in about a month: orders for both of which can be addressed to our office.
- "A Lapidary" (Clerkenwell).—The first Russian diamond was found the 25th June, 1829, on the western side of the Ural, at the Blazer gold washings of the Countess Porlier.
- "W. S. C." (Merthyr Tydfil).—We have no means of ascertaining correctly the make of pig-iron for 1850. For the 12 months ending July, 1849, the make from all the furnaces in Great Britain was estimated at 2,597,240 tons, and the exports in 1848 were 175,650 tons. The exports for 1850 in value amounted to 347,899l. We shall enter into some statistics of the iron trade in our next Number, which may probably be of service to our correspondent in his inquiries. His request under date Oct. 28th, as to the prices of bar-iron in Wales, is being complied with.
- A description of Mr. Joseph Deazley's new machine for Blooming Iron, appeared in the *Journal* of the 5th July last.
- W. P.'s will find in our *Journal* of the 19th April, 1845, that "a Dowser," known as the "Wizard of the North" in Devon, then solemnly averred that Great Maria lode positively run through the sett of Wh. Martha Consols: since then it has not been heard of.
- COOMBE VALE CONSOLS (Lancaster).—"Enquirer" asks whether this sett is now at work by, or granted to, any party?
- "A Manufacturer" (Birmingham).—"N. B." informs our correspondent, that a pair of 26-in. cylinder steam-engines have been at work for 10 years at an iron-work in Shropshire, having the cranks at right angles with each other.
- "M. W." (Redruth).—Shares in Devon Great Consols were sold as high as 700l. each in June, 1845.
- TICKETING DINNERS.—"A Lover of Fair-Play" calls the attention of our readers to his letter upon this subject, inserted in the *Journal* of the 18th July, 1846, showing that the abuse then existed, though it has greatly increased since.
- Capt. Spargo, in a letter dated Great Sheba, Nov. 6, regrets his time is so much occupied as to prevent him replying to Mr. Hopkins so fully as he wishes—otherwise, he could satisfy that gentleman and the public that he asked no question but what should have been simply and satisfactorily answered, without a show of feeling. Capt. Spargo not being inclined for paper warfare with Mr. Hopkins, and his occupation requiring all his attention, we think the subject had better now drop.
- WHEAL BENNY.—"B." wishes to know whether the affairs of this company have been finally wound-up, and what the loss sustained amounted to?
- The letter of "Investigator" (Callington) is but a repetition of Capt. Spargo's, in last week's *Journal*.
- "Q." (King William-street).—Magnesian limestone, or dolomite, effervesces but little in acid, and renders dilute nitric acid milky. It generally contains about 30 lime, 40 carbonic acid, and 1 of clay and oxide of iron.
- The letter of "A. P." on the High Peak Mineral Customs, shall appear next week.
- We must impress upon our correspondents, the necessity of invariably furnishing us with their names and addresses—not that their communications should, consequently, be noticed, but as an earnest to us of their good faith.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8, 1851.

The *Mining Journal* is published at about Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, at the office, 26, Fleet-street, and can be obtained, before Twelve, of all news agents, at the Royal Exchange, and other parts of London.

Among the Acts of the last session of Parliament will be found the 14 and 15 Vic., c. 54, called the "Second Annual Inclosure Act, 1851," which authorises the inclosure of no less than 12 commons, many of which contain valuable minerals. These names are—Hadleigh Common (Essex), Hainworth and Lees (York), East Anstey (Devon), Pitfold Manor (Surrey), Letton Common and the Fleete (Hereford), Skedbrooke-cum-Saltfleet (Lincoln), South Somercotes (Lincoln), Rudgwick (Sussex), Bentley (Southampton), West-hall (Suffolk), Aylesford (Kent), Edgeware (Middlesex).

The Act, after reciting that the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales have, in pursuance of the statute 8 and 9 Vic., c. 118, issued their provisional orders for and concerning the proposed inclosures of the commons above-mentioned—also that the requisite consents have been duly given, and that the Commissioners have, by a special report, certified their opinion that such inclosures would be expedient, but that the same cannot be proceeded with without the previous authority of Parliament, enacts—1. That the said several proposed inclosures of the above-mentioned commons be proceeded with.—2. That in citing the said Act in other Acts of Parliament, and in legal instruments, it shall be sufficient to use the expression—"the Second Annual Inclosure Act, 1851."

Now, although this Act contains but the above two sections and a schedule, which is merely a list of the 12 commons, also above-mentioned, yet the proceedings of the Inclosure Commissioners will be entirely directed and controlled by the General Inclosure Act 8 and 9 Vic., c. 118, and the subsequent Acts amending the same, especially the 14 and 15 Vic., c. 53, passed during the last session of Parliament, which authorises the reservation of easements for the working of the mines of a lord of a manor (whose consent may be required to an inclosure), although such mines may not be under the lands to be enclosed. All those, therefore, interested in this subject, must not confine their attention solely to the 14 and 15 Vic., c. 54, but consider it in relation with the 8 and 9 Vic., c. 118, and its subsequent amending statutes—construed and modified as they have been by a few decisions, such as *Micklethwait v. Winter*, and *Rosser (Earl) v. Wainman*, noticed in our *Journal* of 1st inst.

The Copyhold Commutation and Enfranchisement Acts, 4 and 5 Vic., c. 35, 6 and 7 Vic., c. 23, and 7 and 8 Vic., c. 55, may also be consulted with advantage.

The number of statutes and cases forming the law of minerals under uninclosed and manorial lands and commons, has led to a general notion that it is undefined, and involved in great obscurity. Such, however, is not the case, for although an exact knowledge of it can be obtained only by reference to several statutes and parts of statutes, yet the enactments and cases are in general governed by clear and settled principles; which only require arrangement to make them comprehensible to every reader. As we have for some time thought that a concise summary of the law upon this subject must, during these inclosure days, be of great public interest, we have determined to treat this subject fully in an early *Journal*.

Anxious as we have ever been for advancing the best interests of Ireland, encouraging the investment of British capital in turning to profitable account its gigantic resources—not only mineral, but agricultural and manufacturing—and thus ameliorating the condition of its population, whether artisans or labourers, it gives us much gratification to notice the formation of a company under very favourable auspices, and supported by influential promoters, for the purpose of purchasing land in the west of Ireland, and developing its agricultural and industrial resources by establishing in connection therewith manufactories of beet sugar, flax, chicory, &c. It is en-

titled the "West of Ireland Land Investment, and Beet Sugar, Flax, and Chicory Manufacturing Company," to be incorporated by Royal Charter, already applied for, and by which the liability of each holder is limited to the amount of his shares. With a laudable anxiety to establish the company on a firm basis, and for this purpose determined to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the peculiar agricultural capabilities of the soil and climate, as regards the particular products to which their attention has been turned, the issue of the prospectuses has been deferred until after the publication of a pamphlet, by Wm. Digby Seymour, Esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law*, upon which it is in a great degree founded, and which publication is now before us. In this essay on the capabilities of Ireland, the author clearly elucidates the following queries, and gives sound data for the arguments he advances:—Can beet sugar, grown and manufactured in Ireland, compete with foreign and colonial sugars? Should such a company rely on private enterprise for the supply of roots, or include the cultivation of the plant, as well as the sugar manufacturer? Can rotation crops of beet and flax be advantageously introduced into Ireland, and should such form a principal object? Are the soil and climate of Ireland suited to the growth of chicory, and would its manufacture be profitable? Does the west of Ireland present any natural capabilities, rendering it an eligible field for the employment of capital? What are the best means of introducing these manufactures? The author proceeds to show the progressive increase and improvement in the beet-root sugar manufacture in France and Belgium, and contrasts it with the superior advantages which Ireland possesses for its production. He adduces a large mass of evidence from first-rate practical men in support of his views—among which we may take that of Mr. C. SIMMONS, of Down-hill Boldon, who, going most minutely into the subject, without over or undercharging any thing in his estimate, calculates a profit of 11,400l. on one year's return on a capital of 37,000l., or 30 per cent. per annum. The volume contains some interesting information respecting the manufacture of sugar from both cane and beet-root; and considerable misconception appears to have prevailed as to their comparative produce—the difference in favour of the cane being by no means so great as many suppose, and as the opponents of the measure would endeavour to make the public believe. It is shown that, although Ireland can grow good wheat, yet, from its moisture and fogs, it is not so well adapted for cereal crops as other countries; yet the very circumstance which renders Ireland not so fit for the growth of corn, makes it peculiarly suitable for the growth of crops which are cultivated on account of their bulbs, leaves, and stalks. On the second inquiry, the author comes to the conclusion, that to cultivate beet for the manufacture of sugar, and to manufacture the latter profitably, both must be conducted on a large scale. To do this, there are required numbers, energy, association, capital; a resolution of many persons to succeed, and a concentration of many powers to accomplish success. Individual enterprise cannot safely be relied on for the supply of beet-roots in the present depressed state of Ireland and the small capital aloft; and improvements in the growth of beet tending to its more abundant and cheaper production can be sooner adopted by a company. If attempted on a small scale, and without sufficient knowledge of all the improvements made, it will assuredly fail. The cheapness of land and labour in Ireland are powerful arguments urged in support of the views taken in the pamphlet with the consideration that year after year labour may, and it is to be hoped will, rise in price and demand.

To the third query it is assumed that a carefully adjusted system of rotation or alternative crops is peculiarly necessary to the proper cultivation and due development of the sugar beet, and this has been unanimously agreed upon by farmers, philosophers, agriculturists, and chemists; and it is shown that for this purpose flax is the most desirable for alternating with beet in an agricultural point of view, and still more so as producing a most valuable manufacturing product. The author then gives an interesting summary of the history of the growth and manufacture of flax, the various improvements which have taken place in the several processes, and shows that while the soil of Ireland is peculiarly suitable to beet, a similar soil is the best adapted to flax. The next consideration is as to the suitable nature of the soil of Ireland for the growth of chicory, and would its manufacture on a large scale be profitable?

Numerous evidences and testimonials are brought forward to show that, were it grown largely, it would become a common beverage of the poor, in preference to coffee—that no green crop would pay so well—that it is most excellent food for cattle, and especially swine—and that were its culture general in Ireland, it would soon prove of more substantial advantage to the labouring classes than most of the political panaceas of the day. Having shown that the west of Ireland presents the most perfect and natural capabilities, agricultural and industrial, which peculiarly render it an eligible field for the employment of capital, the author proceeds to consider the best means for introducing manufactures of beet sugar, flax, &c., into Ireland, proving that individual enterprise and Government undertakings are inadequate and futile to carry out the great cause. He proposes a land company possessing a large tract of country, establishing the best systems of agriculture, working its mines and fisheries, introducing new and important manufactures; its whole economy administered by men of skill, rectitude, and perseverance; promoting habits of industry by insuring permanence of employment, opening fresh markets, and contemporaneously developing all the resources, agricultural, manufacturing, and geological; which can alone undertake, with just hopes of success, a project at once formidable, yet so profitable as a mode of investment, and so full of immediate blessings and of future hopes. Among the numerous scientific and philanthropic individuals who support Mr. SEYMOUR'S views we may mention Sir ROBERT KANE and Mr. CHARLES WYKE WILLIAMS. The latter, in a letter to the author, expresses his conviction that the obtaining land on a large scale, if judiciously selected with reference to its occupation and improvement, presents, at the present juncture, facilities which never before existed. He considers the poverty of the population of the west of Ireland, their want of industry and thrift, their habitual indulgence in spirituous liquors, and their total ignorance of agriculture, renders their numerous and crowded communities totally unfit for improving their own social position. Hitherto there were no roads for the transit of produce, but now a railroad runs through the very centre of the western district from east to west from the metropolis, and its English connections and markets to the heart of the country; while the great Shannon supplies a north and south means of transport and intercourse to 10 counties through which it passes. Mr. WILLIAMS concludes thus:—"The project you have chalked out has a highly practical character, and tends to effect all that can be desired in such a district. That district affords the best field for improvement and successful employment of capital and intelligence, and a company may effect that which individual enterprise is manifestly unequal to in developing its great resources." The pamphlet proves what Ireland can do, and that with the assistance of capital, with energy, enterprise, and economy, she need not lag behind in the race of universal competition.

A great event in the mining world took place, on Thursday last, at the Museum of Economic Geology, when Sir HENRY DE LA BECHE delivered a lecture, inaugurating the Government School of Mines in connection with that institution. The lecturer commenced by stating that they were met on this occasion to inaugurate a new institution, whose object would not interfere with those pertaining to any existing one. The School of Mines had first been suggested in a letter to Lord MONTAGUE in the year 1835, and in 1839 they had been authorised by a Treasury minute to teach, by means of lectures, subjects connected with mining; the want, however, of a proper locality had prevented them coming into operation until the present day. Their object there was not the collection of a museum of pretty articles, merely to be glanced at for the pleasure they might create, but for the selection of specimens of a practically useful character—as an illustration of which he might allude to building stones, of which they possessed a most valuable description. In the Economic Museum their collection was complete, they being in possession of specimens from the fifteenth century to the present time. The mining collection contained models of mining machinery, with the view of exhibiting the various modes of working carried on in

different districts. The collection of ores was not confined to those of the British islands, many foreign ores being added thereto. It was found that, owing to a want of knowledge by the smelter of the character and value of foreign ores, much loss had been sustained to the British miner; also, they were of value, as not unfrequently illustrating the worth of materials, that he might otherwise waste—there being many well-authenticated instances where materials deemed worthless by the miner, owing to a want of knowledge, had been thrown into the sea, though highly valuable for the silver contained therein. Another case he might mention—a poor copper ore, deemed valueless, owing to its containing too small an amount of copper, when analysed in the laboratory of that institution, was found to contain 11 per cent. of nickel—a material now extensively used in the manufacture of German silver. The lecturer, after dilating on the importance of geology, as connected not only with mines, but with agriculture and manufactures in general, adduced the advantages of the school. It was true that we had many practical men who had obtained their knowledge from experience, but, unfortunately, this had died with them. He could show them instances where money had been wastefully expended, because there had been no records kept, or no geological survey of the country known. In connection with this establishment was a Mining Record-office, under the superintendence of Mr. ROBERT HUNT, and some time since there was a mine (Wheal Alfred) which was about to be put in active operation. This had been prevented, owing to their having in that office a plan, and the records why it had been abandoned. This had been delivered to them by Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, and he must here acknowledge that they were under great obligations to that gentleman.

On looking at the continent, they would find that nearly every country there had mining schools; the mineral productions of Europe were from countries in the following order:—Norway, Denmark, Savoy, Saxony, Bavaria, Tuscany, the Hartz, Sweden, Prussia, Spain, Austria, France, Russia and Poland—all these had mining schools, while Great Britain, which produced four-fifths of the whole, had none. The value of the mineral produce of Great Britain was about 24,000,000l. The want of similar establishments in this country had long been severely felt. In reference to the value of educational instruction on points relating to mining, reference was made to diagrams, showing the earth with a blue zone, representing the atmosphere in the proportion of 100 miles, and an orange line beneath of the same width, as an assumed data for the dried crust of the earth—it being well known that the latter only averages a specific gravity of 2.6; while the whole earth is 4.9. The nature and use of the electrotyping would also be taught, as well as the formation of alloys: thus it was found that the beautiful bronze casting now before him was composed of 1 part of tin to 9 of copper. The palaeozoic collection was a most extensive one. Two-thirds of the collection which they had received had been from private donations, and from the contributors to the Great Exhibition they had received about 3000l. worth of specimens. Other donations were being daily received. It might be in their recollection that Sir CHARLES LEMON, the patron of science in his native county, had offered to found a School of Mines, and liberally endow it with the sum of 20,000l.; this, through certain circumstances, had not met with the support which was expected, but he hoped that local schools would be established in connection with this, so that scholars who had distinguished themselves there might finish their education in London. They had not only the matriculated students there, but occasional ones would be eligible to be entered on the payment of 4l. for each course of above 30 lectures, and 3l. for the course of 30 and under.

The importance of the geological survey undertaken by the Government was known to most of them; and here he could instance that the utility they had shown here was in the selection of coals which evolved no smoke. War was a dreadful thing, and which all nations wished to avoid; but, under the present political aspects, it was necessary that caution should be used; and, therefore, coals which produced little smoke were most useful for the steam navy, as they had nothing to signal their approach. Iron and coal were the great metals of civilisation. In 1849 they had raised 35,000,000 tons, and only exported 3,000,000; it would, therefore, be seen that we were in mineral produce the most important nation in the world. It would be the duty of his colleagues, charged with treating the different branches of knowledge mentioned in the programme, to point out, in an introductory discourse, the subjects which he may consider worthy of attention in his particular walk of science, whether viewed strictly as such, or in its application for the use and well-being of man. He would not, therefore, trespass further on their time by details and inferences which would be much better laid before them by his colleagues.

In all countries of Europe a mining school had been found necessary; and the establishment of one here would not only benefit our miners, but save a deal of reckless expenditure. The more that real knowledge is diffused the more will effective practice be increased: civilisation advances science, and science, by its appliances, forwards civilisation. Bearing in mind these truths, it would be their earnest endeavour to be useful in promoting the progress of those to whom their teaching had especial reference; hoping, at the same time, to supply a national want, and, by so doing, assist in advancing the general good of the country.

An introductory lecture on chemistry was delivered by Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR yesterday, which we shall more fully notice in our next. The school has now fairly commenced its labours: we shall carefully watch its progress, trusting that it will receive that support and encouragement which it so highly merits, and ought to command.

The business of the EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS being now nearly brought to a close, the commissioners are enabled to form some idea as to what extent the surplus will extend after every liability connected with their labour has been liquidated. Saddled with the onerous duties, as guardians, of an amount of balance which a few short months before was unaccounted for by the most sanguine; they are now, when their work of superintendence is at an end, solely embarrassed as to the best means to which it can be applied, consistently with the pledges given that it should be employed for the advancement of those great national and international objects for which the Exhibition itself was established. An important meeting was held by them in the Crystal Palace on Thursday last, when a report to Her MAJESTY was agreed to, in which they state that most of the claims on the funds were discharged, and, when fully wound up, they have reason to believe the surplus would not be less than 150,000l. The total sum received was, in round numbers, 505,000l.—from subscriptions, 67,000l.; entrance fees, 424,400l.; casual receipts, 13,200l. Of the entrance fees, a portion was paid by foreign visitors, and it was owing to the fact that the industry of all nations was there displayed that upwards of 6,000,000 of people were attracted to the Exhibition. The subscriptions, with few exceptions, were derived solely from Her MAJESTY'S subjects, under the pledge that, should any surplus remain, it should be applied strictly in connection with the ends of the Exhibition, or for similar exhibitions in future. They repudiate the idea of appropriating it to the latter purpose, seeing that such an undertaking can be made self-supporting, and that it would be impossible to fix any time long beforehand for a future display, requiring, as it does, so many concurrent circumstances to carry it out. They express the opinion that greater benefit may be derived by the public, from a judicious application of the means at their disposal to the furtherance of the general objects for which the Exhibition was designed, and in such manner that the advantages to be obtained should not be confined solely to our own country, but should be shared, as far as it may be possible, by others. They further state that they have come to the conclusion that no measures could be so strictly in accordance with the ends of the Exhibition as those which may increase the means of industrial education, and extend the influence of science and art on productive industry.

Aware of the difficulties of devising a comprehensive plan to meet these views, they pledge themselves, should such meet Her MAJESTY'S approbation, to give their fullest and most careful consideration to this important subject; suggesting that full time should be afforded to mature a sufficiently popular plan, the more so, as from the disproportion of the proposed end to the means at command, much will depend on the extent of co-operation they may receive from the public. Being advised that as soon as all liabilities are discharged their functions cease, and that they have not the power of deciding upon the appropriation of the surplus, they request Her MAJESTY, therefore, should it be her pleasure that they should act further in the matter, to grant them by Royal Charter such further

* How to Employ Capital in the West of Ireland: being Answers to a few Practical Questions upon the Manufacture of Beet Sugar, Flax, and Chicory, in connection with a Land Investment in Ireland. London: H. Kettlewell, Strand; Ridgway, Piccadilly; Wilson, Royal Exchange; Dublin, Hodges and Smith.

powers as may be deemed necessary to enable them to mature a scheme for the application of the surplus, in accordance with the expectations held out to the public.

Among the numerous advantages which we may expect to arise from this exhibition of the industry of all nations, we think, will be the conviction that the superiority in elegance of design and delicacy of execution in foreign artistic works, arises from those opportunities of industrial instruction and study in the sciences and fine arts, which every state on the continent so liberally provides; while in those works of mechanical ingenuity and manufacturing superiority, in which England so greatly excels, we must trace their production to indigenous native talent, to heaven-born genius, unaided by scholastic assistance, or any institution to develop, combine, concentrate, and guide the emanations of the Anglo-Saxon mind. The time has now, indeed, arrived when the establishment of such an institution as that alluded to should be immediately set on foot, and thus forward a measure which would materially aid in the consummation of that glorious result of which the Great Exhibition was but the first step. For this purpose the expected surplus would fall far short of a sufficiency for fully carrying out the project, but it would be ample for laying a solid foundation on a sure basis, on which we believe the public would joyfully aid in erecting and maintaining a noble superstructure.

The COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND held two important meetings yesterday; the one of their debenture holders and creditors, the other, later in the afternoon, of the scrip and shareholders. To each of these meetings was read the report and suggestions of the joint committee. It appears, that two of their number have visited the Cwm Avon property, which consists of most excellent copper, iron, and tin-plate works, and three collieries, which extend over more than 4000 acres of land. The yield of the coal at present is above 5000 tons per week, and may be increased by a moderate outlay to any amount that may be required.

The copper works are capable of producing 2500 tons of refined copper per annum, and attached to these is a powerful rolling-mill. The iron works can return from 38,000 tons to 40,000 tons of pig-iron yearly, and the mills are enabled to turn out about 30,000 tons of finished railway bars. The tin-plate works, carried on almost entirely by water-power, make about 75,000 boxes of tin-plates. The houses and appurtenances give an annual rental of about 5000*l*. Railway communication is near the works. The Bank of England, who have possession of this property, on which 700,000*l*. has been expended, are willing to reconvey to the company the Cwm Avon Works and property for 70,000*l*., the company taking the stocks in hand at a valuation. This, however, may be modified and a smaller amount taken. In order to put the company in a position of first-rate mercantile credit, it will be necessary that a capital of 200,000*l*. should be raised. The joint committee had hitherto been delayed until it was known what proportion of the debenture holders and other creditors of the company, who had carried in claims before the Master in Chancery in the pending suit, whether they would abandon such claims or come in under the company's Act. The Master's offices had been shut up during the vacation, and it would have been unfair and unjust to have brought forward any measure when the creditors were precluded from appeal.

The total amount of amalgamated stock would not exceed 350,000*l*. The company then would be relieved of burthens to the amount of about 950,000*l*., and the future capital of the company, under the provisions of the Act, would not exceed 550,000*l*. The sum of 100,000*l*. could be raised, according to the new bill, with the consent of a general meeting of the shareholders. The revival of the company depended on the raising of this sum of 200,000*l*., which would be a preference capital, the subscribers of which would receive a preferential dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. Such is about the sum and substance of the report. On a careful perusal, it appears to us to be the most tangible method by which the company may be released from their difficulties. A new government is proposed, which, from its constitution, is likely to act more energetically than its predecessors. We have every wish that the Governor and Company of Copper Miners in England should resume their proper position. Such a time-honoured institution ought not to perish. The joint committee have made great efforts to resuscitate it; and it is now the fault of the shareholders if they allow it to fall into decay, through their want of energy and culpable supineness.

We have to express our surprise and regret that the resolution passed at the general meeting of shareholders in WEST WHEAT JEWEL, on 3d June last, has not been carried out as intended—viz.:

That the capital of the company be increased by the issue of 3715 preference shares, of 20*l*. each; every proprietor of five existing shares to have the privilege of taking five preference shares, on payment of 10*l*. per share, on or before the 24th day of July, 1851, and the further instalments to be called for in conformity with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement in reference to calls generally.

It will be seen by our advertising columns that the directors have convened a meeting for Monday, the 17th inst., for the purpose of rescinding the said resolution, it not having been responded to, to the extent required; and to propose, in lieu thereof, to raise the required capital upon the existing shares.

After an outlay of between 50,000*l*. and 60,000*l*., so much work already done, two steam pumping-engines erected in the best situation for effectually draining the mines north and south, one steam winding-engine for drawing away the stuff from several shafts, every other requisite for dressing purposes and rendering marketable the tin and copper ores raised from below, the sales of which have proved the productiveness of the mine, we should be sorry to see such a concern droop for the want of a little further support at the eleventh hour. Further capital, however, is inevitably required at this moment; the question is—whence, and by what mode, is it to be procured? If from the present shareholders, as now proposed, the 3715 will have to pay it; that being the case, we cannot see that they could be in any worse position by each at once taking and paying upon the like number of preference shares; and supposing any portion did not feel inclined to risk any further amount of money in the concern, they would have the power of relieving themselves at once by sale of their original shares, and retaining only the preference. The question is simply one of finance, and we really cannot see what better position they can be in by a call upon the old, in place of raising the funds as originally intended by the issue of new preference shares. We trust they will amicably agree upon this point at the approaching assemblage of shareholders.

The additional capital, as we understand, is to be principally applied to Rose lobby (the north mine), by setting the engine there at work and sinking the shaft deeper on Wilkinson's lode, which is a downright of large size, and has shown as rich stones of grey copper ore as any mine in Gwent, but at too shallow a depth to expect great returns. The sinking this shaft will prove the lode inch by inch the deeper it goes; a desirable speculation of itself, independent of other advantages that should not be lost sight of; for on the south are two champion lodes underlying north, and will unite with Wilkinson's lode somewhere about the 60 fm. level. In such a locality as Gwent this is an object most desirable to see proved, and there is not a miner to be found to gainsay it. It is parallel to Wheel Damsel, close adjoining Old Wheat Jewel, on the run of Wheel Gorland and Wheel Unity lodes, the whole of which have realised immense profits for the fortunate holders therein. Then, we ask, why should not a similar result follow at West Wheat Jewel?

Among the mine and colliery accidents recorded in our columns this day is an account of an explosion of fire-damp at WEST MOON COLLIERY, Killingworth, about five miles from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, yesterday week, at half-past one o'clock, the consequences of which are of a most calamitous and distressing nature. This colliery produces a very superior coal, has been extensively wrought, and the excavations accordingly occupy a very large area, some of the drifts being one mile and a half from the shaft. The coal is highly bituminous, giving out large quantities of carburetted hydrogen, and the safety-lamp was, therefore, generally employed for lighting the mine. The explosion occurred in what is called the "Metal Drift"—a very explosive spot at the very extremity of the works—took its destructive course half-way up a steep incline, where it came in contact with a pile of rolleys and tubs which had got off the rails, which broke its force, and kept it in the quarter where it took place. Had this part of the passage been clear, and

the fire got into the main seam, the consequences would have been of a most fearful and terrific character, as at the time there were 200 men and boys at work. There were 14 men and boys in the "Metal Drift," of whom six were killed on the spot, two boys died on being brought to surface, and the remaining six were dreadfully burned and injured by the noxious gas. The bodies of the six men who were killed in the level were got out by nine o'clock at night, in a most painfully mutilated state—so much so, that one was laid out for some hours in the cottage of one who was also killed before it was recognised who he was. On learning of the accident, the whole population of the neighbourhood was on the alert, and the most intense excitement prevailed, which was not allayed for several hours, until the extent of the calamity was known. There are none left of those who were in the exact spot where the explosion took place to enlighten us as to its real cause, the six survivors having been at work at some distance; but parties connected with the colliery have little doubt but that it arose from some of them smoking their pipes, through that wanton recklessness which, unfortunately, marks the colliers' character, and blunts them to the danger of their own and their fellow-labourers' destruction.

The *Morning Chronicle* has been remarkably very freely on the conduct of the inspector of the district, evidently without any knowledge of the real facts of the case. It stated, on Monday last, that the pit had long been in a very dangerous state, and that it had never been visited by the inspector, as it was his duty to have done. Now, with 2000 pits in Mr. MATTHIAS DUNN's district, it may be imagined that personal inspection of any particular mine can be but casual, or when specifically required to do so. Mr. NICHOLAS WOOD and one of the proprietors made a searching inspection about a week before the accident. There was then plenty of fresh air in the workings and good ventilation, so much so that they were then working with naked lights, which were ordered to be discontinued, and lamps only employed. This is sufficient to show how difficult it is for the most experienced persons to anticipate the occurrence of these calamities; and even had the district inspector visited the colliery, as Mr. WOOD had, there is no reason whatever to suppose that he could have foreseen the disaster. It will also be remembered that this is in a part of the northern coal-field, celebrated for scientific management and ventilation, and less demanding attention than many other parts of the districts. Mr. DUNN visited the scene of the disaster on Monday last—his report of which will, of course, be reserved for the inquest on Friday next; the results of which we shall, if possible, give in our next Number.

Most sincerely do we commiserate the condition of CAMERON'S COALBROOK STEAM-COAL, AND SWANSEA AND LOUGHOR RAILWAY COMPANY—that is the abstract representation of that enterprise. For the constituents, we cannot feel the same pity; because it is beyond a doubt that the present lamentable state of their affairs is owing to their own neglect, or ill-advised proceedings. We were mistaken, last week, in supposing that the gentlemen of the law had unnecessarily interposed as marplots in the scheme of adjustment: we have, therefore, to make the *amende honorable* by retracting our assertion in that respect. This act of justice will scarcely be objected to by the impartial, when we lay bare the whole of the facts. Sinking altogether the consideration of the original formation of the company, over which charity induces us to draw the densest veil, the existence of the company passed through a course of mismanagement, which no language is too forcible to condemn: until at length the usual result stared this offspring of misconception in the face. Creditors clamorous, confidence abused, funds exhausted, waste, prodigality, and reckless improvidence in arrangements for temporary wants,—the ordinary difficulties in such cases, were the precursors of a crisis to which is now attributable every present evil.

Mutual disgusts, natural enough upon the occasion of embarrassment to which we have referred, suggested dissent; and difference of opinion, as in other circumstances where connections are formed "for better, for worse," led to the expedient of separation. Whose was the professional hand that framed the deed, instead of allaying the hate, we neither know nor care; but we rather opine that the case here may bring about consequences similar to those of quarrels matrimonial—the reunion of the severed loves, and a conjoint abhorrence for the instruments of their original folly. If not, it ought to be so; for never was advice more ruinous or absurd, than that which induced the principal solvent shareholders, and most active men of business, to separate themselves from a company that, in the arduous task of retrieving past errors, required every strength of combined intelligence. Never, we say, was measure so fraught with prejudice to those who adopted it as the act which placed apart the members termed *outgoing* shareholders, from the affairs of the Cameron Company, to cast their burden on the back of the weaker, and, has it has turned out, incompetent portion of the association.

What has been the fruit of this suicidal proceeding? The dissentients have actually bound themselves, body and soul, to the Demon of Litigation, unless they find some spell to disenchant them.

On Wednesday last we observed, in the vicinity of our office, near which the sanctuary of semi-judicial operations in "chamber" is situate, that there was some carrion food anticipated by the expectant birds of prey. We watched; and, lo! there came four of the most hair-splitting, astute members of the Bar, ycleped Common-Law, with some dozen attorneys at their heels. The victims were, the gasping weakness of the CAMERON'S COMPANY, and one of those Promethean objects of public cruelty, as we must regard such men as EARLE, chained to the horrid torture of tolerating the rubbish and sophistry which the *duty* or *stupidity* of counsel makes their plague. That there was more than the usual and necessary amount of cruelty on the occasion, we do not pretend to assert. Nevertheless, it might, we doubt not, have been spared altogether, had all parties acted from the beginning with proper honesty and judgment. The dissentients, comprising, as we have said, the majority of the solvent in the company, leave it to its fate. Why leave it without closing the concern? Or why not see that all the debts were fairly paid, and not let an attorney pocket 1200*l*. without account or taxation of costs?

That such was the case,—that, moreover, the money allocated as the consideration slipped principally into the pocket of one who ought not to have taken it,—that all was neatly managed between two "gentlemen by Act of Parliament," as it is said, and thoroughly botched, so far as was concerned the intention of the parties seriously interested, are allegations which have been most confidently made; and we believe them from the glance of the case presented to our view on Wednesday evening. And, worse than that, Mr. LUSH, who is known for his cautious statement of facts, asserted as one of his points to be reserved for the Court above (bless the mark!) that the act we have stigmatised as one of the grossest folly, was a concoction between the directors going out and those remaining at the time to do that, which men of discretion (we shall not speak of honesty) never do—secure by collusion for themselves, or those connected with them, peculiar advantages. This subject is a *bona bouche* reserved to the full Court and public discussion; for it appears the motion was decided on a technical point, which hangs up the company in an agreeable suspense—a kind of legal empalement.

The motion was for liberty to issue execution against 11 or 12 of the shareholders—one of the most modest propositions we have ever had the fortune to notice. It was substantially on the part of the outgoing shareholders for 100*l*. of the money which had been so misapplied under their own authority. The counsel for the motion struggled hard, but it was three to one against him; his legal brethren fairly turned him round with a croquet, and the judge sent him to the full Court. Well, we understand that it was to preclude the repetition of proceedings of this kind menaced by other assailants, that the petition for winding up was presented, and if there were no fair combination to settle the just debts of the company, we could not dispute the propriety of that course. We have, however, the satisfaction of learning from the meeting of yesterday that an alternative is presented which will save such a disastrous conclusion.

The meeting was held to hear from the committee the result of the interview with a deputation of the dissentient shareholders, which was to have taken place in the morning. Several creditors, for considerable amounts were present, and E. G. WINTHROP, Esq., took the chair. In commencing the business, the chairman said he had the most difficult task to perform

which ever fell to his lot. It was impossible to offer any plan for paying off the creditors, except by a complete reorganisation of the company; with out it they were entirely at the mercy of the creditors, and every shareholder was liable to the last farthing of his property for the debts due. If they all—landlord and vendor, creditors and shareholders—went heart and hand in the cause they should, in a comparatively short period, be able to pay every shilling they owed, and return 8 per cent. per annum on the whole amount expended. If those who termed themselves dissentient shareholders would only subscribe what in justice they should have paid long ago, they would be able to get out of their difficulties.

With regard to the meeting with them that morning, although it could hardly be called satisfactory, as no definite conclusion had been come to, yet he was glad to say there was evidently a disposition to subscribe something; they, however, wished to know how the money was to be expended, and that the committee should draw up a plan of their intended proceedings for their guidance. He thought this no more than reasonable, and an understanding to which they were justly entitled.

He regretted he had nothing more tangible to lay before them, but he thought it would be wise to adjourn for a few days, to allow them to complete their negotiations, and he was in hopes it might yet be brought to a successful issue. Mr. ELDERTON said, the creditors were there to ascertain if there was any chance to be paid, and when, and how, they were to obtain their money. He was yet in hopes the negotiation might end favourably; and as to the petition for winding-up, he should oppose it under all circumstances. The directors had not been idle, but indefatigable in their endeavours to bring matters to a favourable issue; and from their meeting that morning with the dissentients he augured good results: he moved that the meeting adjourn to Monday, 17th inst. Mr. WZBS said that he had attended the meeting that morning, and emphatically stated, what he would again repeat there, that unless some satisfactory conclusion was immediately come to, he should advocate the petition for winding-up, which was down for hearing on the 24th inst.; not concealing the fact that it will lead to much misery and ruin to the shareholders, and certain loss to the creditors, with years of litigation. He considered a fraud had been committed on the existing shareholders by the dissentients backing out in the way they did, and it was only an act of justice that they should aid in getting out of their difficulties, a result which would equally tend to their own advantage. Mr. HANCOCK seconded Mr. ELDERTON's motion for adjournment, which was carried unanimously.

It is now upwards of two years since the directors have been endeavouring to bring the dissentient shareholders to properly understand their true position; and it is sufficient to inspire hope, that they have at length obtained an interview with a deputation from them, which has ended in some kind of a conditional understanding that arrangements will be entered into. We trust that during the ensuing week the negotiations will be brought to an amicable and satisfactory conclusion, for the present position of all the shareholders is one of no common kind; and once in the Masters' Office, those who hold out adversely, and prevent the resuscitation of the company, will unexpectedly find themselves involved in a labyrinth of liabilities and litigation for which they were by no means prepared. We think, however, there is room for hope that all parties begin to see the dangerous precipice on which they stand, and that they will make a united effort to clear the shoals and quicksands of the law, and steer with all their powers for the harbour of prosperity.

THE CURVED TUBULAR PRESSURE GAUGE.

In the *Mining Journal* of the 26th July last we described a novel discovery made by Mr. E. Bourdon, of Paris, that if steam, gas, or liquid be forced by pressure into a piece of tube nearly flattened, and afterwards bent or coiled, the effect of such pressure will be to force the metal towards its primitive form; and on this principle the discoverer patented the manufacture of barometers, thermometers, vacuum and pressure gauges. If a piece of tube so formed be closed, and the air exhausted, the contrary effect is produced; that is, there being no force of resistance inside the tube, an exterior pressure, such, for instance, as that of the atmosphere, will cause an inverse action; the tube will draw in or further coil, instead of opening outwards, as it does when the pressure is applied to the interior. A remarkable fact in the action of this instrument is its regularity of motion at different pressures; for instance, if the indicator passes over one-tenth of an inch for the first pressure of 1 lb. to the square inch, it will mark two-tenths for 2 lbs. pressure, and exactly an entire inch for 10 lbs., or 3 in. for 30 lbs., and so on in proportion, as far as its property as a spring may extend, beyond which limit it must not, of course, be forced, or its form would be altered, and correctness destroyed. It appears there is considerable diversity of opinion among scientific men as to the physical law which regulates the action of this instrument, and we have accordingly obtained from Mr. Bourdon a synopsis of the formula on which he considers the motion of the tube depends, and of which the following is a summary. He states that if we take the exterior or convex part of a tube, and try to straighten it as much as the elasticity of the metal will permit, we find the transverse curvature or convexity to increase progressively as the metallic band approaches a straight line. If the band is coiled upon itself, so as to reduce it to a ring of very small diameter, the convexity disappears more and more, and the band becomes nearly straight in its transverse section. If the experiment be made on the inner, or concave surface of the tube, the same effects are produced, the convexity and curvature of the band being turned in the opposite direction. A band of metal in the form of half a cylinder, or gutter shaped, cannot be bent without changing its convexity, and if bent to a small diameter will become altogether flat; and to examine why such a band or a tube presents these conditions of rigidity, the author supposes a tube composed of lines or wires placed parallel to each other in the direction of the length of the tube. If such a tube is bent, it will be found that the two extremities, which were originally cut square to the axis of the tube, will no longer be so; but, instead of ranging in a line with the radius of the circle, of which they form the arcs, the under, or concave surface, will be as long as the upper, or convex one. If, in place of isolated wires, which slide one upon another, an examination is made as to what takes place in a cylindrical tube, formed of one piece of metal, the same elements will be found in existence, but acting under different conditions. All the parts of the tube are here firmly united, without the power of sliding over each other; they all tend to resist efforts applied to curve them in any direction; the two halves perform the part of two arcs confined by two chords, and placed back to back, the spaces being filled up by a multitude of other arcs, concurring to produce the same effect; they all mutually support each other when any attempt is made to bend the tube from the straight line. From these facts, the author then deduces the physical law which regulates the bent tube by an internal pressure. Each half of the annular tube, which, when flattened, becomes elliptic, in obeying the effort which tends to separate the sides, yields naturally in the direction which offers the least resistance, and, consequently, on the flattened side of the tube, the convexity of the two surfaces augmenting in proportion to the pressure exerted; and it is demonstrated, in the most positive manner, that the convexity in two transverse directions cannot be increased in one direction without this surface having a tendency to straighten itself in the opposite direction, and this effect is produced, whatever may be the relative position of the curvatures. It is evident that the expansion resulting from an internal pressure ought to produce an increase in the radius of curvature proportional to the increase in the convexity of the sides. The paper then contains some geometrical rules to reduce the question to a formula, and it is demonstrated that two concentric arcs, comprised between two radii, having a common centre, cannot be separated or approached to each other without their extremities ceasing to be in juxta position on the said radii. It is, therefore, necessary that the angle in which they are comprised should increase or diminish, or that the radii of curvature of the two arcs should be modified in the same geometric proportion as the arcs are separated or approached together. As the first of these two cases would be only possible if the arcs were independent of each other, and as in the flattened tubes, on the contrary, the arcs are united laterally at every part, it is evident that their change of relative position ought to determine in their radii of curvature a change proportional to that produced in their convexity.

SMALTS, oxide of cobalt melted with potash, &c., resembling glass particles of a deep blue colour, ground very fine, and known by the name of powder blue, is manufactured at three places in England—viz.: Rawlinson and Son, Sutton, near Liverpool; Mawdsley and Smith, Saccobee, near Liverpool; Job Meigh, Shelton, Staffordshire Potteries. Smalts are packed in boxes and kegs of 4 to 4 cwt., and employed in the blueing of starch, printing of cotton and linen goods, &c.; and the prices range from 7*d*. to 2*s*. 2*d*. per lb. We receive supplies (averaging 100 tons per year) from Prussia, Germany, and Norway—duty, 10*s*. per cwt.—Brathwaite Pooles Statistics of British Commerce.

ORIGIN OF MAKING IRON WITH PIT-COAL.—No. III.

Sn.—From Mr. Dudley's statements, at the conclusion of last letter, it appears that the idea of making iron with coal, or rather coke, did not originate with him, but seems to have grown out of a sort of necessity to reserve the "wood and timber" of the country. Dudley being only 13 years of age when Simon Sturtevant's *Metallica* was printed, he could not be supposed to have, at that time, acquired much knowledge of iron-works, otherwise, most probably, he would have recorded the points upon which the several parties failed who preceded him in the attempt to smelt iron with the new fuel. His mind, however, appears to have been zealously devoted to the business at a very early age, for in his Treatise he says so—

For former knowledge and delight in iron works of my father's, who I was but a child, afterwards at 20 years old, was I fetched from Oxford, then of Bayliff College, anno 1619, to look and manage 2 iron-works of my father's, 1 furnace and 3 forges, in the Chace of Pensnet, in Worcester-shire, but wood and charcoal growing their scant, and coals in great quantities abounding near the furnace, did induce me to alter my furnace, and to attempt by my new invention the making of iron with pit-cole, assuring myself in my invention the loss to me could not be greater than others, nor so great, although it might be otherwise; for I had found that the footings of several animated fires, for at my first tryal, or blast, I made iron to proest with pit-cole, and found it profitable; therefore I made a second blast and tryal, the feasibility of making iron with pit-cole and sea-coale. I found by my new invention, the quality to be good and profitable, but the quantity did not exceed above 3 tons per week: After I had brought my invention unto some perfection, and profitable, doubted not in future to have advanced my invention, to make quantity also: Immediately after my second tryal, I wrote unto my father what I had done, and writall, desired him to obtain a patent for it from King James, of blessed memory; he answered to which letter I shall insert, only to shew the nature of the said letter, and the high commendation thereof, which was thus written: My loving son Dudley, John Roveson, Doctor Jordane, and others: The letters follows: Son Dudley, the King's Majesty being at New-Market, I sent Parkes thither on Saturday to some of mine, to move the King's Majesty for my patent, which be coming on Sunday morning; in the afternoon His Majesty sent a warrant to Master Attorney to dispatch your petition, for the which I am infinitely bound unto His Majesty, that it pleased him, of his own grace and favour, to dispatch it so soon: I have been this night with Master Atorney, who will make hast for me: God bless you, and commend me unto all my friends, my loving father, Edward Dudley: June 10th, 1619. This Richard Parkes, & Parkes-house, now called Parkhouse, were the persons who presented the said letter to the King, and after the patent was granted, carry for the author much good merchantable iron unto the tower, by King James command, to be tried by all artists, and they did very well approve of the Iron, and the said Parkhouse had a fowling gun there made of pit-cole Iron, with his name gilt upon the gun, which gun was taken from him by Colonel Ingelby, governor of Dudley Castle, and never restored. The said Richard Parkes's nephew, Edward Parkhouse, the 5th of January, 1664, pressed me much to put my paper, to shew what I have done in the invention of making iron with pit-cole and sea-coal, not unknown to my country, and to my brother Follitt, Esq., and my new-invention, to send to my Kingdome, where I thought the said Duke of Buckingham would leave the secrets of my inventions, notwithstanding all the said sufferings from time to time these forty years in the invention, my sufferings in the war, and my estate sold for my loyalty; and also my sad sufferings and obstructions since His Sacred Majesties happy restauration many ways; and also upon sundry and many references, at the author's very charge, pains, paine, and time spent of four years in his aged dayes, for the general good, his inventions for the preservation of Great Britain's wood and timber. Now let me shew some reasons that induced me to undertake these inventions, after the many failings of others, and the little success they had, which was thus written: First, because the colliers of all sorts, and many iron works at that time, within that circle decayed yearly want of wood (yet formerly a mighty woodland country): Secondly, The Lord Dudley's woods and works decayed, but pitcoal and ironstone or mines abounding, upon his lands, but of little use: Thirdly, Because most of the coale mines in these parts, as well upon the Lord Dudley's lands, are coales ten, eleven, and twelve yards thick: the top of the uppermost cole, or vein, gotten upon the superficies of this globe or earth, in open works: Fourthly, Under this great thickness of coal, is very many sorts of ironstone, in the earth-clay, or stone-earth, like bats, in all four yards thick: also under the same thickness of coal, is much ironstone, which is not gotten, because the colliers cannot get it: Fifthly, Knowing that when the colliers are forced to seek pits for getting of ironstone, they dig up one third part of the coles or more, that to be gotten under the ground, being small are little or of no use in that inland country, nor is it worth the drawing of the pits, unless it might be made use of by making of iron therewith into cast works or bars: Sixthly, Then knowing that if there could be any use made of the small-coale that is left little use, then would they be drawn out of the pits, which coles produceth often great prejudice unto the owners of the works and the work itself, and also unto the colliers, who costing of the smallcoles together, which compelling necessarily enforcing the colliers to goe to the Indies, where they may find better pay, and more profit, than these coles drawing only the bigger sort of coles, not regarding the lesser or small coles, which bring no money; saying, He that liveth longest let him fetch fire furthest. Next these colliers must cast these coles, and sleek or dresse out of their wayes, which sulphurous small coles and crouded moyst sleek heat naturally, and kindles in the middle of these great heaps: often feels the coleworks on fire, and flaming out of the pits, and consume burning like Etna in Cleily, or Hecla in the Indies: Yet when these loose sulphurous coles composed of coal and sleek, being consumed in process of time, the fire decays, yet notwithstanding the last coles being consumed away, yet the fire continues, yet the coles being consumed the same pits, the fire not penetrating the coles, the flame comes out, and cause *Papulum ignis aer*, the ayre could not penetrate, but passe by it in the loose coles and sleek; for coming into these pits afterwards, I have beheld the very blows of the hammers or tools that got the coles there formerly: also from these sulphurous heats, mixed with ironstone (for out of many of the same pits is gotten much ironstone mines), the fires breathing vast quantities of water, passing thorough these sought or adits, becometh as hot as the bath at Bathe, and more healing and sovereign even for old ulcers and sores: because many of these baths doe proceed not onely from common sulphur and vitriol of the earth, but also from the solts of iron, and ironstone, and *Crisia*: And therefore, in the making of iron with pit-cole and sea-coale, post, or turf, and the melting of minces and mettalle and refining of the same, with the like fuel. The first patent being granted by King James for 31 years, in the 19th year of his reign, upon just true information, that the author had the year before made many tuns of iron with pit-cole at a furnace or iron work, in the Chace of Pensnet, in the county of Worcester, besides cast iron works of sundry sorts with pitcoles: and also at two forges or iron mills, and Cradley Forges, fined the said iron into merchantable good bar-iron: but the year following, the grant or patent for making of iron with pitcole or sea-coale, there was too short, and the author, John Dudley, did sue for another, and longer term, and obtained it, if the author's iron works, and inventions, but also many other mens iron works: and the market town called Sturbridge, in, *Comitate Wigornia*, although the author sent speed to preserve the people from drowning: one resolute man was carried from the bridge there in the day time, and the nether part of the town was so deep in water that the people had much ado to preserve their lives in the uppermost rooms in their houses.

[To be continued in next week's Mining Journal.]

SIR,—Having seen several communications on the above subject in your Journal, which is certainly one of considerable importance, allow me to suggest a plan for arresting a train of waggons, in case of the breaking of a rope on an incline, which I think would be found thoroughly efficient for the purpose. A small pinion wheel is placed on the side of the waggon by the hinder axle, in which a pall or catch works, acted on by a lever, to which a cord is attached, leading to the end waggon of a train. Four anchors are so arranged, as to be held free as long as the pall holds in the ratchet wheel; but should the rope break, and the waggons descend the incline at a dangerous rate, the slightest pull at the cord will withdraw the catch, when the anchors will come into action, and stop the train. One advantage of these anchors is, that instead of a tendency to lift the waggon from the rails, they really hold it still firmer down. Should any of your numerous correspondents wish for further information, I shall be happy to give it to the best of my ability.—K. J. H.: *Sunderland, Nov. 5.*

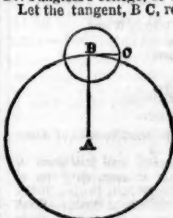
SIR,—I forward to you the account of an accident, as related to me which I think seems to contain a hint from Nature. A few weeks back a man who had a feather-bed on his head fell into a pit. Fortunately, the bed was undermost, and such was the resistance of the air confined by the shaft to the passage of so large a bulk, that he was, comparatively quietly, lowered to the bottom—indeed, without injury. This seems to suggest that some kind of parachute, which opened instantly on the chain breaking, would be a means of saving much life, and more likely to be adopted than any present invention, as it could be worked without the trouble and expense of slides.—G. ADDENBROKE: *Darlington, Nov. 4.*

SIR,—In my letter of the 27th Oct., which appears in the *Mining Journal* of the 1st inst., there is an error, literally very trivial, but of much importance in signification. It is said, that the volatile matters will be recovered in the chamber where the carbonate of ammonia is *found*; it should be *formed*, the ammonia passing on to a chamber beyond, to be condensed by water and pass off in solution.

other vessel and kept boiling, while small quantities of granulated metallic iron are to be thrown in from time to time, until the whole of the copper is precipitated, which may easily be determined by any simple test. The copper is to be then allowed to subside, the solution of sulphate of iron run off, the precipitated copper washed, dried, and melted in a furnace, designed expressly for the purpose, in which the fused copper will filter through a bed of highly-ignited carbon. The copper thus obtained will be of the purest quality. The solution of sulphate of iron is to be evaporated by a new method, to form a dry granulated salt, which is to be again decomposed at a high heat, the vapour of sulphuric acid being conveyed into a chamber charged with steam, will condense into liquid acid or oil of vitriol. A quantity of pure oxide of iron will remain, for which an ample demand is likely to be created by the introduction of a new plan for converting pig or cast-iron into the state of pure simple metal for railway bars and other purposes.

The mining community will be able to judge from this brief outline how far their interests are likely to be benefited by the introduction of improved metallurgical operations, while the attention of the general reader is called to the fact that three manufacturing processes—namely, the manufacture of alkali, the smelting of copper, and making oil of vitriol, hitherto causing a considerable nuisance and damage in their respective vicinities, may henceforward be conducted so as to occasion no annoyance whatever to any of their neighbours.—*EPHRAÏM: Nov. 6.*

Sir,—Your polished correspondent, "W. C. O." appears to have remarkable notions on mining, metallurgy, colliery ventilation, and terrestrial magnetism. They must be strange subjects on which an ignorant man can write with "apposite phrases," and still stranger the readers who can receive ignorance with *éclat*. Your nameless correspondent gives us no opportunity of judging of his own acquirements; perhaps, as he has "no established rules," he may have rejoiced in auriferous mining. He may be member of the cold water or the hot water gold mining companies, or of both, struggling to prevent the affusion of cold water upon the latter, or to protract the inevitable issue in hot water of the former. He may be one of the fortunate proprietors of land, worth as much per square yard as his neighbours pay per acre. Be this as it may, his redoubtable lemma is merely a paper balloon, inflated with cold water, and described by the pocket, A, B, C, and D. "If," which is the potent spirit of mathematical philosophy. To enable him to point out the dilemma, he must impart some physical properties to his figure, and give us the other horn, serving to disprove my argument, and to prove that which he admires—to wit, that two variable forces nullify can perpetuate a constant equable motion. Instead of B and C being two mathematical points, let him make them solid substances, and demonstrate how they are to vanish at A when the angle vanishes. Let, for instance, B and C be two lumps of gold, continually approaching to A, the point of a schoolboy's hair. When the pocket, which is at once a description of the figure, and a lemma, is applied, A, B, C, is a mathematical point, without length, breadth, or thickness, or because the lumps are not really gold, but only made so by the angle of expectation, A, B, C, so that when the angle vanishes so does the metal also? Or are these golden points real lumps of liability in disguise, approaching the pocket, A? If so, how are they to pass off at the opposite tangent, without touching or affecting the circle of which A is a component part? Had he made such a practical application of his lemma, it would have been as destructive to me merely as my getting the figure for the figure, and standing by looking over a animal's head is at once a mathematician, and so versed in *litteras humaniores* as to be able to make a quotation (however trite and stale) from the rare and profound history of Dick Dowdals does, however, deserve some consideration. He may, therefore, for his own benefit, write into his copy of my letter after "full versed sine" of the semi-arc." Exactness of language ought to be studied with learned prodigies, some of which we can remember; or if he be addicted to mongrel philosophy, he can substitute the *sagitta* of the semi-circle. On the other hand, he may equally well say, "Why the devil should I be troubled with this lemma, which I shall never use?" It is rather a flattering oversight to be classed with Aristotle, who, I had been informed, was far from a visionary speculator; on the contrary, the most comprehensive genius, with the most varied information, of all the ancient philosophers, with rather a considerable balance in his favour, if Newton's *Principia* and *Treatise on Optics* were to share the fate of other lost treatises in the wreck of time. I think I could point out some laws of force, motion, and time, which "W. C. O." might investigate without the aid of algebra or the calculus. My late remarks on the prejudices of Newton touch "W. C. O.'s" recommendation to this art on all occasions is not new; in fact, there is no class more bigotted to the use of their crutches, which disable the mind from free exercise on common affairs. There is only one difficulty in making the course of events proceed with theoretical exactness—viz., that it is impossible. The attempt often leads to strange issues; however, if "W. C. O." is a schoolmaster, there is no reason he may not try his hand. For instance, let him reduce mining and mine jobbing to principles or algebraical calculations, and he may avoid the application of his lemma, which was the least dangerous of the public comparing me with Sir Isaac Newton. I did not anticipate such a destiny. However, "W. C. O." may, perhaps, be learned enough to remember that my namesake, though "weak and insignificant," managed to hit the "powerful and amazing" Goliath with a pebble—a comparison which is more apposite, because I am not fighting in my own strength. I lay no claim to the detection of the Newtonian fallacy; I am only following and supporting the views of the original author of that heresy. I had rather be amazed: such an affection disturbs the judgment; as has been observed by the ancients, both him in return a dilemma, which I hope he will be able to explain without grazing in Dr. Pangloss's colledge, or writing himself down that Dogberry did.



astronomical doctrine of the rotation of the moon on its own axis, and yet presenting the same face to the earth in revolving round it; and as he professes to be one of those great beings who understand Newton, he will, perhaps, also inform us whether this mathematical theory, universally taught, forms a part of the Newtonian philosophy; and when he has done this, I shall give him another lunar paradox to solve—viz., Why there should be a great tidal swell at the equator, and yet invisible to the inhabitants of that region?—DAVID MCSHET: Oct. 23.

Sir,—Your correspondent, "T." of Islington, runs "a mock" against the subject of the rational papers on Alchemical Science with more fury than grace; and in his fraternal communication, in your Journal of the 18th October, confounds a series of contributions on this subject—not at present intended for discussion—with a reprint of notions, upon which discussion is invited, without a single chance of such being entertained with reasonable prospect or hope of success. The knell of his communication has, methinks, been rung by Mr. Erismarck; and if he had not, it had been rung by the pen of the same Erismarck. I have, therefore, not thought it worth my while to contribute to your part to enter the lists with him. His object is collateral; with some of the writings of Samuel Berkeley, and the couplet of Byron will form the expulsive of the train:— "When Berkeley said there was *no matter*—"

With a slight allusion to what Welshmen opine of the etymology of the word "fact," as being "imprognably true in the existence of *but two* figures, *per se*, known to the human mind throughout the world;" and the facility of such an attempt to supersede more scientific and legitimate argument by such trashy communications I shall dismiss this author from further notice; and after observing somewhat upon the petulant communication from Tallington, proceed on the uneven tenor of my way.

I have shown that the "*stat nominis umbra*," "T," has run a *muck*, by confounding an irrational with a rational attempt to pave the way, by dispelling scientific bigotry from men's minds, for the introduction of more enlightened views of *Nature's* works and ways into our philosophy than those with which, as with a mantle of thick darkness, the sentimentalist and scientific mind is beclouded, and without developing the scientific sentiment into a purer desire peering through the gloom of the *stat nominis umbra*, the *stat* of *Nature*, of knowing by a penetrating, which, once achieved, will disorganise the present social pact—he proceeds to indulge in paragraphic deception, merely to screen the mercenary motives which have induced his communication. Once for all, I tell your readers that I am not open to any discussion on the subject matter of these papers, nor to rejoinders to anonymous criticisms, as, when I have developed the relations of this science with the facts that I have known to my satisfaction, I shall not, without adequate reward, discuss to the satisfaction of my readers the reality of my success—not even by paid advertisement. I have no better protection than the capability of secrecy, so profound as that with the labour of my own sworn brotherhood the child of gold can be obtained in the plenty of lead.

That lead, copper, iron, and gold are serially commutable, I have full, certified practical, proofs; and although I have not yet succeeded in transmuting any artificial combination of mineralised bodies, and may never accomplish it, *I can with certainty create silver and gold out of other materials*; and as to make these processes commutable, I value the question of the question of process; and as I question of fuel may be neutralised is further comprised in *spatium temporis*, and no question of action is one of no ordinary or appreciable value.

As a collateral evidence of the rationality of my pursuits, and exemption from any opinion of mental deviation, I need only attack, with perfect success, the usual and popular idea that the light of day and the heat of summer come to us from the sun.

Thus I assert, FROM THE SUN COMES NEITHER LIGHT NOR HEAT TO US. OUR EAST. Without the influence of well-known, but little observed, acts (not facts from Kantygo) to qualify this assertion, both it and its author would be, by parson and people, anatomised and scorned as nonsense and delusion.

The Parisian version of Hurnboldt and his witnesses comes to our aid, and gives

to its undeniable proof of the unimpeachable truth of this fact. The laws of the illumination of heat follow those for light, and both effluents their popular name of intensities proportionate to the relative distance of the heating from the things heated by it; this effect being as the square of the distance inversely, it must be so much the nearer we go to the sun, as in an aeronautical excursion, or ascent of a mountain, the higher ought to be the temperature, and the more brilliant the atmosphere. But such is not true, as the temperature to be, and the more brilliant the atmosphere, than at 76° to 84°, the gloom lies upon the top of Corrie, and the temperature diminished from 76° to 14°, the gloom lies so great that it is not easy to discern the gradations of philosophical instruments, while the solar orb, even in the unclouded majesty of a southern sky, in place of wearing a dazzling splendour, its facial orb presents the redness of the ordinary aspect on a frosty day, or as seen through a smoked glass.—Wm. RADLEY, Ch. E.—*Bristol, Nov. 4.*

DERBYSHIRE MINING CUSTOMS—THE HIGH PEAK ACT.

SIR,—I hope you will allow me a space in your columns for a few observations upon the High Peak Act, and upon the correspondence of Mr. Tapping and "A. P.," which has appeared in your Journal. The short article contained in your Journal of the 11th inst. would lead your readers to form a most unfavourable opinion of the Act in question. With reference to that article, I wish to remark, that the only meeting which has been held upon the subject since the passing of the Act, is the one at Wirksworth, to which you have alluded; and that meeting was held, not for the purpose of finding fault with the existing Act (which does not in any manner affect the miners in the Wapentake of Wirksworth), but for the purpose of promoting in the next Session of Parliament a bill, similar to the High Peak Act, for regulating the customs of the Wapentake of Wirksworth, and of the numerous private manors and liberties in Derbyshire. You state in that article that the Act is found to be "wofully deficient;" and you refer to a letter of Mr. Tapping's, pointing out what he considers to be defects. I will take Mr. Tapping's objections in the order in which they are discussed by him in his letters of the 11th and 25th of October:—

1. I cannot see that there would be any greater inconvenience in having different mining customs in different parts of the same Wapentake, than in having different mining customs in different parts of the same county; but I think I can prove that no such inconvenience exists. By the 16th section it is provided that the Act shall extend over "the before-mentioned district, called the King's-field"—that is, a district comprising the seven smaller liberties mentioned in the preamble, none of which are in the Wapentake of Wirksworth; and also over those parts of the High Peak (Wirksworth not being in the High Peak) in which the Queen, in right of her Duchy of Lancaster, is entitled to the mineral duties. There is not, I believe, any doubt whatever as to the limits of those liberties, nor as to particular parts of the High Peak in which the Queen is entitled to the mineral duties. Supposing, therefore, that the Wapentake of Wirksworth formed part of the King's-field, the Wapentake would nevertheless not be included in the Act. I may observe that *Pilkington's History of Derbyshire* is most inaccurate, and another History to which I have referred (*Glover's*, vol. 1, p. 55) states broadly that the *whole* of the Wapentake of Wirksworth is within the King's-field; so that, I think, little reliance can be placed upon the histories. I cannot find that Lysons mentions any limits of the King's-field.

2. Mr. Topping has fallen into an error in supposing that the interest of the Derbyshire miner is a mere right to mine: a reference to the 10th article will show that this is not the case. That article provides that the finder shall be entitled, not to a right to mine, which is conferred by the 1st article, but to a certain length of the actual vein itself. There are no words limiting his right to any interest short of an absolute interest in the vein, and the fact of the mine being liable to forfeiture if unwrought, can no more interfere with its real nature or descendible quality, than the fact of the estate of a copyholder in fee simple being liable to forfeiture for waste, can prevent that estate being an estate of inheritance. Moreover, how can the power conferred by the Act, of bringing an action of title to recover a mine, be reconciled with the idea of the miner having a mere right to search? Now, if one person have the absolute right to a stratum of any mineral lying under land of which the surface belongs to another person, such right is a hereditament in fee simple, for which proposition, if authority be necessary, I would refer to the case of *Stoughton v. Lee*—*Taunton's Reports*, vol. 1, p. 22.

There are many other parts of the Act inconsistent with the notion of the miners' interest being other than real and descendible, but it would occupy too much of your space to point them out in detail.

3. If the miners' interest be, as I have shown it to be, a hereditament in fee simple, it follows, as a necessary consequence, that his wife would be entitled to dower, notwithstanding no mention is made in the Act of the right to dower.

4. The question respecting tithes is merely a matter of opinion, as to whether it would have been desirable to make any provisions respecting them in the Act. I agree with "A. P." in thinking that any interference with tithes would have been mischievous, if not impracticable.

5. It would have created great inconvenience to have made misdemeanours in mines cognisable in the Barmote Courts; for in that case, if any petty offence had been committed in a mine at the further extremity of the district, the complainant would have had to have brought the steward from his residence, probably 20 miles distant, to hold a Barmote Court for the hearing of the case. As matters now stand he can apply to the nearest magistrates.

7. Mr. Tapping challenges "A. P." to cite an instance of a judge not being sworn to do his duty; I would refer to the judges of the County Courts. There is no provision in the Act 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 95, or any of the subsequent Acts relating to these judges requiring them to be sworn to do their duty.

The objections to the Act raised in Mr. Tapping's Treatise can, I think, be easily disposed of; and I will, with your permission, notice them in a future communication.—C. F.: *Lincoln's-Inn, October 31.*

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BUSPARVO TIN AND COPPER MINE,

NEAR CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.—In 7500 shares of £1 each, paid up.
This mine has been working on a limited scale for some time, the operations being confined to the adit level, which has been driven 150 fathoms on the Lambro lode, and the copper ore produced, at only 12 fathoms depth, is so rich, that it realised £15 12s. per ton in August last. It is now proposed to raise the above capital, to extend the workings, erect engines, and bring the mine into an efficient state.
Application for the remaining shares to be made to the Committee of Management, at the office, 26, Austinfrere, where prospectuses may be obtained.

BISHOPSTONE SILVER-LEAD MINES, GLAMORGANSHIRE

Now being worked on the Cost-book System.—In 2000 shares.
These MINES are now in full operation, having been started by a limited proprietorship. The mine is situated on a hillside, and the ore is of the best quality. The mine has been reserved until the present time. Upwards of £4000 has been expended in the workings, driving adit and other levels, and in the erection of an efficient steam-engine, with the necessary machinery, dressing-floors, &c.
The sett is very extensive, and the workings are now being carried on with great vigour. The engine-shaft has been sunk to the 20 ft. level under adit, and cross-roads made to the main lode, which is now being driven upon, and expected to produce large quantities of ore, as it is exposed to view from the mouth of the adit level to sea at least 1000 fms. and ore traced the whole distance. More than 40 tons of ore of good quality have been sent to market from this portion of the mine.
The present proprietors sought the assistance and advice of Evan Hopkins, Esq., and Capt. Matthew Francis, both of whom have inspected and reported on the property, and from the favourable indications throughout the sett, recommended the active prosecution of the works, not alone on the main lode, but at other points of the mine, to which cross-cuts are also being driven, and are within a few fathoms of reaching other lodes, in which the lead makes to the surface.
The reports of each of these gentlemen being so satisfactory, both as to the value of the property and the importance of active working, the committee have determined to issue 500 reserved shares to respectable parties only, on the payment of £1 per share on issue, and a like payment of £1 every two months, until £4 per share, thus placing all the shares in the same position.
The inspection of the reports above referred to will satisfy all parties of the legitimate character of the undertaking, and which, now that the lodes and required workings are determined, can hardly be looked upon as a matter of speculation.
Copies of the reports may be had, and a register of the present proprietors seen, on application to J. B. Balcombe, Esq., stock and share broker, 19, Royal Exchange, London.

CWMDYLE ROCK AND GREEN LAKE COPPER MINING COMPANY.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.
SHAREHOLDERS NOT LIABLE BEYOND THE AMOUNT OF THEIR SHARES.
Capital £30,000, in 10,000 shares, of £3 each.
6000 paid-up shares, carrying interest of 6 per cent. upon £2 per share, the remaining £1 to take the dividends from the working of the mine.
4000 deposit of £1 paid, and no further call likely to be made.
The above shares have all been subscribed for, and the mine will be in full activity, by being worked upon an extensive scale, so soon as the smelting and refining houses are erected, which will be commenced immediately.
The Committee of Management have been engaged in testing the value of the minerals produced from the mine, and have the satisfaction in being able to state, that the result has been perfectly satisfactory, as they find that the minerals not only produce from 15 to 30 per cent. from their inferior samples, and from those of a superior quality 30 to 60, of not only fine copper, but a small percentage of gold and silver.
Offices, 2, Scott's-yard, Bush-lane, Cannon-street, City.

WHEEL TREWANE (SILVER-LEAD),—

SAINT KEW, CORNWALL.
CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.
In 8448 shares, of £1 5s. per share.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
PIERCE SOMERSET BUTLER, Esq., M.P.
SIR CHARLES KIRKPATRICK, Bart.
RICHARD WOODTHORPE, Esq., R.N.
WILLIAM DUNBAR, Esq.
JAMES HAYNES HAYNES, Esq.
BANKERS—Messrs. Masterman, Peters, & Co.
FURBER—Mr. A. Elborough.
OFFICES.—No. 12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS.

Applications for shares may be made to Mr. A. Elborough, at the offices of the company, 12, Old Jewry Chambers, City; or to the following stock and sharebrokers:—Messrs. Ratton and Wood, No. 1, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street; James Lane, Esq., 5, Threadneedle-street; Isaac Fletcher, Esq., Liverpool; Robert Massey, Esq., No. 5, Temple-street, Birmingham; Messrs. T. and W. Flint, Hull; Messrs. Hughton and Dobson, Edinburgh,—where prospectuses, with forms of application for shares, and reports on the mine may be obtained, and specimens of the ores seen.

WEST WHEEL GRENVILLE COPPER AND TIN MINE,

CROWN, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.
Held under a lease from the Rev. Hender Moleworth St. Aubyn, for 21 years, from the 31st March, 1851, at 1-20th dues.
NOW BEING WORKED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.
In 6000 shares.
A moiety will be carried on by the present proprietors.—A call has been made on the whole of the shares, the amount of which will cover the entire cost of engine, machinery, and all erections necessary for fully working the mine: 3000 shares only will, therefore, be disposed of to unexceptionable parties at £1 per share, inclusive of the call.

COMMITTEE.
HENRY BENNETT, Esq., 9, Spring-gardens
JAMES SYDNEY CROCKER, Esq., Norfolk-road, St. John's Wood
PHILIP JOHNSON, Esq., Fitzroy Lodge, Kentish Town
GEORGE LEDWELL TAYLOR, Esq., Hyde-park-square
THOMAS HARVEY, Esq., Great St. Helen's
BANKERS—Messrs. Messers. Hargreaves, and Co.
MANAGING AGENT—Capt. Joseph Vivian, North Rowker.
OFFICES.—29, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON.

The importance of this mineral property is so obvious, that little need be said of it beyond the statements contained in the annexed reports.
The sett is very extensive, being upwards of 500 fathoms in breadth, and the same in length. The lodes of copper and tin are six or eight in number at least, only one of which has been worked on, and are the lodes of the celebrated West Wheel Buller, South Wheel Basset, South Wheel France, and some of those of North Wheel Basset.—West Wheel Grenville being immediately west of this remarkable cluster of the richest mines in the world.
The geological position of the mine is most favourable, at the junction of the granite with the kyllas. The ores raised from this mine are the black and grey copper, and are the richest kinds ever found in the county; and the tin is the best grain tin—specimens of each may be seen at the office.
The shafts are in good condition—one of them requires to be sunk 4 fathoms only, to allow the run of ore in the 42 fathom level to be raised and returned.
The surface buildings, account-house, smiths' shop, &c., are in good repair.
A new 40-inch cylinder steam-engine is now being erected, and all necessary machinery for working the mine, which will be accomplished within two months—soon after which returns from the ores may be relied on.
The following reports from the agents of the several important mines under their management, in the immediate neighbourhood, afford the surest guarantee of the value and importance of this mine; and no reasonable doubt can be entertained of results as successful as those which have uniformly attended the working these lodes in the mines already mentioned.
The plan of the mine and section of the workings (which may be seen at the office) will furnish a correct idea of its extent, situation, and capabilities.
Applications for shares and prospectuses may be made to the secretary; or to Foster Brothers, the Stock Exchange, and 27, Tokenhouse-yard,—at whose offices specimens of the ore may be seen.—London, October 24, 1851.

TRURO TIN SMELTING COMPANY.

Capital £25,000, in 10,000 paid-up shares of £2 10s. each.
TO BE CONDUCTED ON THE "COST-BOOK" PRINCIPLE.
No further call can be made, and certificates will be issued to secure the shareholders against any liabilities.
BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.
JAMES ALEXANDER DOUGLAS, Esq., Russell-square, Chairman.
JOSEPH BUNNING, Esq., Drayton Grove, Old Brompton
Captain T. FAIRIS, Lawn Villa, South Lambeth
JOSEPH GIBBS, Esq., C.E., 1, St. James's
EDWARD HOARE, Esq., Holfield, Maidstone, Kent
MARTIN STUTLEY, Esq., Cambridge-terrace, Regent's-park
MATHEW FRENCH WAGSTAFF, Esq., Walcot-place, West Lambeth
ADVISOR.
JOSEPH BUDWORTH SHARP, Esq., Gibson-square, Islington.
LONDON BANKERS—The Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury.
COUNTRY BANKERS—The Miners' Bank, Truro.
SOLICITOR—T. J. Mawe, Esq., No. 4, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.
METALLURGIST AND MANAGER OF WORKS IN TRURO—Mr. Samuel Moyle, Bosvigo.

This COMPANY is ESTABLISHED for the purpose of SMELTING TIN ORES—a business yielding large returns, when conducted, as this will be, with all the advantages of modern scientific knowledge, ample capital, and economical management.
A Smelting Company, based on such principles, presents advantages of a peculiar and almost exclusive character. Proprietors public undertakings are generally supported in their origin by views of advantage mainly speculative, resting upon vague and unproved estimates, whether as to cost or returns, and resulting frequently in disappointment and loss. Smelting operations are, however, more certain—the cost and value of the raw material, the ore, is accurately known by the experienced assayer; every item of expense, in its conversion into blocks, ingots, or bars, is matter of well-defined and correct computation; and the current price of the manufactured article is a subject of public notoriety.
Arrangements have been already made for commencing operations without delay. A lease of one of the most complete and best-situated Tin Smelting Works in the county, in the erection of which several thousands pounds have been expended, having been secured on very advantageous terms. These works are most eligibly situated in the town of Truro, and in the centre of the great tin district of Cornwall, and are alike convenient for land and water carriage.
For shares, and any further information, application may be made at the Temporary Offices of the Company, No. 16, Finner's Hall, Old Broad-street; or to the several sharebrokers in the principal towns of the United Kingdom.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE TRURO TIN SMELTING COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN, I beg to apply for shares in your Company, and on your complying with my request to so much of it as you may accede to, I agree to pay the sum of £2 10s. per share to the Bankers of the Company, immediately on receiving a notice to that effect, in accordance with the rules of your prospectus.
Dated 1851. Name..... Address..... Reference.....

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Reviews of this Edition for 1852 are contained in the Times of the 21st October, 1851; Daily News, 14th October; Morning Chronicle, 15th; Morning Herald and Sun, 17th; Examiner, Globe, Britannia, Atlas, Spectator, Literary Gazette, Shipping and Mercantile Gazette, and Heralds' Journal, 18th; Weekly Dispatch, 19th; Standard, 21st; Morning Post and Morning Advertiser, 22d; Illustrated London News, John Bull, Bell's Weekly Messenger, and Mining Journal, 25th; Era, 26th October; and Court Journal, 1st November, 1851.
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Apply to Mr. Croome, civil engineer, or Capt. Mathews, on board the vessel, Sandon Graving Dock; or Gibbs, Bright, & Co., Liverpool.

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GRISSELL, of the Regent's Canal Iron-Works, London, beg to inform landed proprietors and gentlemen connected with drainage, that they are now prepared to SUPPLY this most useful PUMP, of any required size, and at a reasonable cost. A very large one may be seen at Sutton-bridge, near Wisbech, employed upon one of their contracts at the South Holland Sluice, being the discharge of a drain which receives waters of 30,000 acres. Small steam-engines can also be supplied, if required.

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Prospectuses to be obtained at the Company's offices; or of Messrs. Scrutton and Son, sharebrokers, Old Broad-street.

JONATHAN JONES, Manager.

WEST MARIPOSA GOLD QUARTZ MINE COMPANY,

MARIPOSA DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA.

Under a located Lease direct from the Hon. Colonel FREMONT.

In 100,000 shares, of £1 each.

On the "Cost-book" Principle, and a Charter to be applied for from the United States Government.—No Deed of Settlement has to be signed.

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AMBROSE MORE, Esq. GEORGE M. MURRAY, Esq.
DOMINICK DALY, Esq. SIR EDWARD BELCHER, C.B.
EDWIN LANKESTER, M.D., F.R.S.
With power to add to their number.

BANKERS—Messrs. Masterman, Peters, and Co.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hughes, Kearsey, and Masterman.

BROKERS—Mr. T. Uzielli, No. 75, Old Broad-street; Mr. John Short, Hercules-passage, Old Broad-street.

SECRETARY—Mr. George Huxley.

OFFICES.—No. 4, ADAM'S-COURT, OLD BROAD-STREET.

This Company is formed to work the West Mariposa, believed to be one of the richest of the gold quartz mines in the Mariposa District, California, the property of the Hon. J. C. Fremont, which closely adjoins, and is on, the same rich vein as the celebrated Mariposa Mine, from which enormous riches are being extracted.

Specimens of the quartz ore have been assayed by Messrs. Johnson and Mathey, of the Assay Office, Hatton Garden, who report a rich specimen of the quartz rock to contain gold of the value of £24,482 10s. in each ton of quartz of similar quality, and a poor specimen to contain gold to the value of £1347 10s. in each ton of quartz of similar quality; assuming then the poorest specimen as the general quality of the quartz in the vein, which is estimated to exceed 100,000 tons each, 4000 tons of quartz would produce a money value of £5,389,000. This is assumed as the minimum quantity of quartz to be raised in each year.

Applications may be made to the secretary, at the company's offices; or to Mr. T. Uzielli, and Mr. J. Short.

WEST MARIPOSA GOLD QUARTZ MINE COMPANY.

—NO APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES will be RECEIVED after SATURDAY, the 9th of November (THIS DAY), and no applications will be entertained unless the references are satisfactory.

CALIFORNIA.—The British Public are informed that the

UNDERSIGNED is the only authorised REPRESENTATIVE in EUROPE of the Hon. Colonel JOHN CHARLES FREMONT, in respect to his MINING LANDS on the MARIPOSA, in virtue of powers duly authenticated in the Department of State at Washington, and before the American Minister in London; and by recent letters, extending his powers in the following terms:—"As you are thoroughly possessed of my plans for the development of the Mariposa, and as I have perfect confidence in yourself, it is altogether advisable to leave the further management of the business to you in Europe, and for that purpose to give you *carte blanche*."
The same recent letters also state the following as to the seven (now five years) lease, forfeited or forfeitable:—"As I find that most of these leases were obtained for purposes of speculation in Europe and elsewhere, I shall (as I have already done in several cases) enforce the forfeit which they have nearly all incurred. The only exception I make is in Mr. Lacharme's case."—A. Frechman.
Nov. 7, 1851. DAVID HOFFMAN, No. 48, Dover-street, Piccadilly.

AVE MARIA GOLD QUARTZ MINE,—

ON THE MARIPOSA RIVER, CALIFORNIA.

In 50,000 shares, of £1 each,—without any liability.

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Second Auditor—(To be appointed by the subscribers).

STOCKBROKERS—In London, Messrs. Foster Brothers, Tokenhouse-yard.

In Edinburgh: Messrs. Hughton and Dobson, 5, Royal Exchange.

SECRETARY—Mr. Robert C. Duke.

LONDON OFFICES (pro tem.)—114, BISHOPSGATE-STREET-WITHIN.

The first public announcement of this Association appeared on the 4th October. The Board of Management had been for some time engaged in perfecting the necessary arrangements for the machinery and staff, which are now nearly completed, and they feel justified in assuring the subscribers that the Ave Maria will be the first mine in operation, and the earliest to make returns.

This mine, situated on a bluff rising from the banks of the Ave Maria, a branch of the Mariposa River, is 200 yards square in extent, with an allotment of 100 acres of land, densely timbered and well watered, and the right of 300 yards river frontage. The localities and the boundaries of the mine have been marked out and taken possession of by the present lease, as the most eligible and valuable that could be selected, under the confirmation of the Hon. Colonel Fremont's local agent at Mariposa City, and secured by lease, signed by Colonel Fremont, who reserves to himself "one-sixth of the produce, to be paid quarterly at the mine, and all the quicksilver." The lease retains one-half of the produce of the mine, out of which he pays the royalty of one-sixth to Col. Fremont, and has assigned the remaining half to the Association for the term of his lease (which is for seven years), on consideration of 2000 shares, free—the lease thus showing his entire confidence in the success of the enterprise, as the future source of his pecuniary recompense. The gold has been found extremely rich in auriferous quality, and traced down the ravines and gullies for 70 fathoms. The specimens, promiscuously collected from the Ave Maria Mine by the lessee, prove its richness to be superior to any that has hitherto been explored; and in many places, such as the gulches and crevices, the gold has been found in solid chunks.

These specimens may be seen at the offices of the Association.

The gold hitherto discovered has been procured solely from slips which have fallen from the mountains into the beds of the various rivers of California; but it is now thoroughly ascertained that the great body and deposits are only to be found in the quartz rock, from which those slips have taken place.

To work this quartz rock, efficient machinery, a competent staff, and well-selected labourers will be sent forthwith from England, for the expense of which, after careful estimates, the capital will be adequate.

The Board of Management is in possession of a process for more easily separating the gold from the quartz, the patent for which is nearly completed.

Dr. Patterson, the Director of the Mint of Philadelphia, has published a careful analysis of a quantity of quartz rock, from this district, for Colonel Fremont, considered to be fair average specimens, by which he proves that the rock contains gold to the value of \$1750 per cwt., or £7000 per ton. It has also been found that where gold is not visible in the quartz, it has produced the amount of £3000 per ton; but allowing an immense reduction—say, to £1000 per ton, and allowing the machinery and workpeople taken out to crush only 20 tons per day (although they could easily crush 40), the returns will be the incredible amount of £20,000 per annum; thus, calculating the working of the men for five days a week (to which time it is intended to limit manual operations), it will be seen that the product will be £160,000 per week, or £5,000,000 per annum net profit, after the payment of every expense connected with the mine.

The means of transit from the mine are peculiarly favourable. The first 12 miles, being a hilly district, must be travelled by mules, in order to arrive at the city of Mariposa, containing above 2000 inhabitants; thence to Stockton, a city of 15,000 inhabitants, is a distance of 60 miles, having a good broad wagon road, and from Stockton to San Francisco, a distance of 40 miles, the transport is carried on by several steamers daily.

Reviewing the whole, it will be seen, from the character of the mine, its enormous productiveness, even at the very surface, the ease with which the whole can be worked, and the small amount of capital that can possibly be required, that there never has been so certain a prospect for investment, or one that offers such immense returns within so short a period, whilst not the slightest responsibility is incurred by the subscribers, who are not called upon to sign any deed or other document.

Applications for the remaining shares, to be made to Messrs. Foster Brothers, brokers, Tokenhouse-yard; to Messrs. Watson and Cull, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill; and Messrs. Hughton and Dobson, 5, Royal Exchange, Edinburgh.—London, November 4, 1851.

* The lessee having resided for 12 months in California, and devoted the whole time to travelling through the extent of the mines for the purpose of selecting the best locality, may be consulted at the offices previous to his return to the mining district with the staff, where he will superintend the undertaking, giving to the association the advantage of his experience, without any remuneration for his services.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

REGISTERED PROVISIONALLY.

Capital £100,000, in 10,000 shares, of £10 each.—Deposit Five Shillings per Share.

At a MEETING of the Provisional Directors, held this day, it was resolved:—

That from the favourable accounts received, the prospectus of the Company be issued on Saturday, the 15th inst.; and that in the meantime applications for shares, with references (pre-paid) be addressed to the Secretary, at the temporary offices of the Company, 14, Great Winchester-street, City.

CHARLES GURNEY, Sec. pro tem.
November 7, 1851.

THE BATHURST GOLD MINING COMPANY

OF AUSTRALIA.

Capital £50,000, in shares of £1 each.—Deposit 1s. per share, to cover preliminary expenses.—No shareholder will be liable beyond the amount of his subscription.

COMMITTEE.

CHARLES HUDSON SIMSON, Esq., merchant, Bishopgate-street

HENRY DERLOVE ARCHER, Esq., Mount College, Tanners'-end, Middlesex

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Dividends per Share Declared.	Last Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Philack	£3	£1 19 to 1st Oct.	£0 6 0 Oct.	131	122 13
1248	Alt-y-Crib (silver-lead), Talybont, Wales	1	0 7 6 to Oct.	0 8 0	71	71
1624	Baillet-Latour (tin), St. Just	11	0 8 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	71	71
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock Devon	21	0 0 to Oct.	0 0 to Oct.	71	71
6000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	0 2 6 to Nov. 1851	0 2 6 to Nov.	41	41
64	Boscawell Downs (tin), St. Just	—	750 0 to May, 1849	0 0 to May	100	100
1000	Botallack (tin and copper), St. Just	1824	440 0 to 5th April	5 0 to May	215	215
1000	Bryntall, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	24	0 0 to end June	0 0 to end June	14	14
1000	Callington (lead and copper), Callington, Devon	29	6 0 to Sept. 1847	0 0 to Sept.	5	5
4000	Calstock United (copper)	15	0 0 to Oct. 1851	0 0 to Oct.	62	62
1000	Carn Brea (copper and tin), Illogan	21	205 0 to Sept. 1851	2 0 to Sept.	204	204
128	Comford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	70	—	—	92	92
206	Coudurrow (copper and tin), Camborne, Cornwall	20	13 0 to Oct. 1851	2 0 to Oct.	105	105
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	—	—	116	116
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	214 10 to Sept.	5 0 to Sept.	275	280
180	Dolcoath (copper and tin), Camborne	252	855 14 to 1847	—	28	28
138	East Pool (tin and copper), Pool, Illogan, Cornwall	24	233 0 to 1843	—	120	120
94	East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	125	242 10	—	150	150
128	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	40	227 10 to 5th Sept.	12 10 to Sept.	150	150
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Fowey, Cornwall	40	—	—	30	30
3750	General Mining Company for Ireland (copper)	11	35 per cent. to June	10 per cent. 4 year	54	54
1000	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	8	440 0	—	150	150
96	Goginan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	1000	353 6 8 to January	—	200	200
10000	Great Polgoth (tin), St. Austell	3	0 2 to Sept.	0 2 to Sept.	3	3
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100	115 0 to Aug.	5 0 to Aug.	200	200
1024	Harodfoot (lead), near Liskeard, Cornwall	8	0 7 6 to Aug.	0 2 6 to Aug.	41	41
1000	Holmshush (lead and copper), Callington	24	25 0 to Feb. 1844	Feb. 1844	124	124
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	29	0 0 to Sept.	5 5 to Sept.	41	41
1000	Lewis (tin and copper), St. Erth	17	0 0 to 1st Aug.	0 10 to Aug.	19	19
160	Levant (copper and tin), St. Just	24	1032 0 to 5th Sept.	2 0 to Sept.	150	150
100	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	75	640 0 to 1st Aug.	20 0 to Aug. 1	700	700
5000	Low's Patent Copper Smelting Company	9	1 0 6 to July	0 4 6 to July 1	10	10
10000	Mining Company of Ireland (copper, lead, and coal)	7	7 10 6 to Feb. 1847	7 p.c. p. annum	54	54
200	North Pool (copper and tin), Pool	224	225 0 to 1st Nov.	7 10 to Nov.	200	200
140	North Wheal (copper), Camborne	10	225 0 to ditto	6 0 to Sept.	152	152
6000	North Wheal Bassett (copper and tin)	55	374 0	—	650	650
128	Parrot (copper), St. Erth	114	1 15 to June	0 10 to 4th June	40	40
300	Phoenix (copper and tin), Linkinghorne	30	10 0 to March 8	5 0 to March	240	240
1000	Providence Mines (tin) Uny Lelant	204	18 4 6 to Aug.	0 15 to Aug.	25	25
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	24	255 0 to July	2 10 to July	120	120
256	South Tregus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	30 0 to 5th Oct.	3 0 to Oct.	130	130
248	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	80	101 15 to Sept.	6 0 to Sept.	180	180
1024	Sparrow Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	14	3 10 0 to Sept.	0 2 6 to Sept.	94	94
84	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	859 0 to Aug.	4 0 to Aug.	100	100
1000	Stray Consols (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	15	2 11 to July, 1849	—	34	34
1000	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4	5 17 6 to Sept.	—	64	64
6000	Tincroft (copper and tin), near Pool	7	27 15 to Sept.	1 0 to Sept.	154	154
256	Trehana (silver-lead), Menheniot	14	1 8 to Oct. 1847	0 5 Oct. 1847	24	24
5000	Trevellick Consols (copper), Redruth	20	680 15 to 1848	—	200	200
98	Trevellick (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	5	402 10 to 5th April	—	15	15
120	Trevellick and Barriar (copper)	120	245 0 to Oct.	6 10 to Oct.	210	210
300	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	84	2 10 to Sept.	2 10 to Sept.	77	77
1024	Wellington (copper and tin), Perranuthnoe	64	2 2 6 to March	0 5 to March	74	74
200	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard, Cornwall	20	162 15 to Sept.	2 10 to Sept.	105	105
412	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	10	10 0 to Nov.	5 0 to Nov.	1024	1024
256	Wheal Bassett (copper), Illogan	104	255 0 to 3d Oct.	10 0 to 3d Oct.	3774	3774
256	Wheal Brewer (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	2	5 0	—	7	7
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth	5	109 0 to 1st Oct.	12 10 to Oct.	550	550
124	Wh. Castle and Boswood (tin and copper)	5	—	—	20	20
128	Wheal Friendship (copper) Devon	120	2331 10 to Aug.	6 0 to Aug.	130	130
5000	Wheal Golden Consols (silver-lead), Perranuthnoe	8	1 0 to 5th Sept.	2 0 to Sept.	31	31
430	Wheal Lavel (tin), Helston	33	187 0 to Aug.	5 0 to Aug.	150	150
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	21 6 to 21st Aug.	3 0 to Aug.	56	56
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	84	—	—	280	280
40	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	200	27 10 to August	2 10 to Aug.	824	824
240	Wheal Roth (tin), Uny Lelant	204	199 10 to 5th Oct.	5 0 to Oct.	200	200
198	Wheal Seta. (tin and copper), Camborne, Cornwall	107	26 10	2 0 to May	38	38
520	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard, Cornwall	84	6 0 to Oct.	0 15 to Oct.	34	34
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin and cop.), Gwennap, Cornwall	21	313 per cent. Aug.	15 p.c. end Aug.	284	284
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	—	—	—	—	—

FOREIGN MINES.

Alen Mining Company (copper), Norway					3 0 0 to Mar. 1848					2																																		
Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil					3 17 6 to Dec. 1844					2																																		
Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba					45 10 to June 1851					334																																		
Copahu Mining Company (copper), Chili					3 13 0 to Oct. 1850					37 to Oct. 1850																																		
General Mining Association (iron & coal), Nova Scotia					6 10 0 to June 1851					104 June 1851																																		
Marmato (gold), Colombia					2 0 0 to June 1851					17 to June 1851																																		
Mexican Company (silver), Mexico					0 8 6 to end of 1846					44. in 1846																																		
Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba					33 4 0 to July 1846					—																																		
St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil					12 17 6 to Dec. 1850					17. 10s. to June 7																																		
United Mexican (silver), Mexico					1 12 6 to Feb. 1850					74. 6d. to Feb. 1850																																		
Shares.					Paid.					Last Price.					Present Price.					Shares.					Paid.					Last Price.					Present Price.									
1024 Appledore (silver-lead and cop.) St. Ives					3					1					1					1024 East Wheel Margate (tin and copper)					24					34					1									
940 Balmoon Consols (tin), Uny Lelant					—					1					1					3000 East Wheel Rashleigh, Lanreath					30					2					4 6									
6000 Bargally (lead), Cairnmore					1					1					1					4000 East Wheel Reath					11					24					—									
808 Bell and Lanarth (copper), Gwennap					6					24					24					4200 East Wheel Tassell (copper), Tavistock					11					5					—									
256 Berrow (copper), Liskeard					3					1					1					1280 Esgrill Llanfihangel-y-Crothyn					42					6					—									
256 Bickon Consols (copper), Linkinghorne					1					1					1					1024 Exmoor Eliza (copper), South Molton					42					3					—									
1500 Bishopstone (silver-lead), Glamorganshire					4					4					4					6000 Forest (copper and silver-lead), Devon					12					1					—									
33 Black Burn, Alston, Cumberland					20					100					100					1024 Freild Llwyd Mines (lead)					14					34					—									
6000 Blaenavon (iron), South Wales					50					42					42					12000 Gall-y-Maen (silver-lead), Merioneth					2					2					24									
1024 Bodmin Consols (lead), Wadebridge					7					4					4					2560 Garra (silver-lead), near Truro					54					1					1									
6000 Bodmin Moor Consols (tin and copper)					1					1					1					8000 Garreg (lead), Flint					18					14					1 14									
1024 Bodmin Wheal Mary (copper), Bodmin					9					34					34					1000 Gell-rh-y-lin (silver-lead), Cardiganshire					1					5					—									
6000 Bolnisi					24					4					4					2500 Gwena Consols (tin), St. Ives					24					5					—									
120 Bolwell and Manpan (tin), St. Just					20					18					18					256 Gonacons (copper), St. Cleer					47					12					—									
1024 Borlase (tin), St. Just					3					44					44					243 Grambler and St. Aubyn (copper)					864					25					—									
240 Boscan (tin), St. Just					15					9					9					6500 Great Bryn Consols (copper and tin)					1					34					2									
2400 Boscan (tin), St. Just					1					3					3					2000 Great Cowarth (silver-lead), Merioneth					2					2					—									
5250 Bottle Hill (copper) Plymouth					1					24					24					1024 Great Sheba Consols (tin and copper)					84					6					—									
10000 British Iron, New, regis. (iron)					13					8					8					1024 Great Wheal Alfred (copper), Phillack					74					8					—									
Ditto ditto, scrip					10					10					10					6000 Great Wheal Badern (tin and silver-lead)					2					4					54									
2000 Brondyld (lead)					10					10					10					5120 Great Wheal Martha (cop.), Stoke Clim.					512					Great Wheal Rough Tor Consols (copper)					39					15				
2400 Brye Arian (lead), Cardiganshire					24					4					4					1026 Gustavus Mines (copper), Camborne					7					7					—									
7500 Buapero (tin and copper), Camborne					1					14					14					512 Halamanning and Croft Golith					60					—					—									
812 Butterdon (lead), Menheniot					34					74					74 8					512 Hawke's Point (copper), Uny Lelant					84					34					1									
2000 Bwlch Consols (silver-lead), Cardiganshire					4					3					3					6000 Hignston Down Con. (copper), Calatock					24					34					—									
1000 Cae Gwyn (silver-lead), Cardiganshire					1					42					42					32 Hellvinn Mining Company, Westmoreland					25					35					—									
3000 Cally (copper and lead), Kirkcudbrightshire					1					14					14					5000 Henneok (silver-lead), Henneok					3					14					14									
10000 Camborne Consols (copper), Camborne					7					4					4					10000 Hibernian (copper) Ireland					124					—					—									
20000 Cameron's Steam Coal (coal), Swansea					10					2					2					20000 Kinnore and Western Ireland (copper)					1					14					—									
1138 Caradon Great Consols (cop.), Linkinghorne					7					2					2					873 Kowick (lead), Portinscale, near Kowick					13					4					—									
1536 Caradon Vale (copper and lead), St. Ives					34					14					14					3000 Kilbricken (silver-lead), Clare, Ireland					3					3					—									
6000 Caradon Wood (lead), Linkinghorne					—					2					2					1024 Kingssett and Bedford (lead and copper)					44					14					—									
2000 Carbona (tin and copper), Crowan					5					4					4					1024 La Min (Gwinaer), tin and copper					34					4					4									
810 Carn Galver (tin), Morvah and Zennor					24					34					34					1742 Lamlaroo Wheal Maria (copper & tin)					13					8					8									
5120 Carn Valley, St. Dennis					1					5					54					5000 Lampen Consols (copper), St. Neot					1					1					—									
3000 Cartlew Consols (cop. & lead), Wadebridge					54					4					4					252 Lanarth Consols (copper), Gwennap					4					4					—									
1056 Carvannall (copper), Gwennap					24					10					10					10000 Leland Consols (tin), Uny Lelant					62					17					—									
3000 Cassandra Anne (lead & cop.), Stoke Clim.					10					64					64					256 Llanfihangel (lead), Cardiganshire					210					2					—									
3048 Castle Dinna (tin), St. Columb					1					12					12					5000 Lydford Consols (lead)					10					14					—									
300 Cefn Bruno (lead), Cardiganshire					13					44					44					6000 Marke Valley (copper), Caradon					10					2					—									
5000 Cefn Gwyn (silver-lead), Cardigan					1					4					4					512 Melin Lyn Pair (silver-lead), Merioneth					2					3					—									
1024 Chyphrae (tin and copper), St. Enoder					24					54					54					5000 Mendip Hills (lead), near Bristol					34					24					—									
1024 Clifjah and Wentworth (tin & co.), Redruth					24					4					4					5000 Merilyn (lead), Flint					24					34					34									
1000 Cockley Beck (copper)					4					3					3					1024 Mill Pool (tin and copper), St. Hilary					24					24					—									
2000 Cod Mawr Pool (lead), Llanvannor					10					10					10					256 Mineral Court (tin), near St. Austell					254					13					—									
2510 Cook's Kitchen (copper and tin), Illogan					154					34					34					1024 Modonham & Marrabro (copper & lead)					5					14					—									
1000 Copper Bottom (copper), Crowan					7					34					34					2000 Molland					1					1					—									
900 Court Grange (silver-lead), Cardiganshire					10					12					12					160 Morvah Consols (tin and copper)					2					3					—									
311 Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer					30					8					8					2000 Nanseogolan (tin and copper), Camborne					7					7					—									
1600 Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanidloes, Mont.					30					104					104					2000 Nanteos (lead), Cardiganshire					34					20					20									
256 Crane and Beljaws (copper), Camborne					20					274					274					3000 Nant-y-Car (copper), near Rhayader					2					2					—									
1000 Cwm Daren					3					34					34					5000 New Copper Bottom (copper) Bridestowe					14					14					—									
1000 Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardiganshire					5					4					4					2048 New East Crowndale (copper and tin)					11					14					—									
6000 Cwmfylle Rock and Green Lake (copper)					3					34					34					1024 North Ballew (copper), Redruth					54					54					—									
4000 Ditto					—					14					14					2000 North Down Consols (copper), Redruth					54					14 12					—									
3000 Cwm Sebon					—					4					4					256 North Fowey Consols					44					74					—									
2000 Cynfawdd Fawr (lead), Lanegryn					3					1					1					2000 North Lavan (tin and copper), St. Just					14					24					2									
3000 Dalrhew (copper and lead), Brecon					14					10					10					2000 North Tamar (silver-lead & copper) Devon					2					2					—									
1000 Daren (silver-lead), Cardiganshire					24					54					54					256 North Tolgus (copper), Redruth					134					24					—									
7100 Derwent (silver-lead), Durham					10					3					3					256 North Trefusis (tin and copper), Redruth					1					1					—									
5000 Devon Consols North (cop.), Lamerton					24					24					24					6000 North Trevelyan (lead and copper)					6					1					—									
1024 Devon and Cornwall United (copper), Tav.					10					8					8					1200 North Wh. Beller (tin), St. South Tavy					6					14					—									
4024 Devon and Cornwen Consols (copper), Tav.					24					14					14					1024 North Wh. Robert (copper), Walkhampton					3					14					—									
2048 Devon Consols West (copper), Stoke Clim.					14					4					4					1060 North Wheal Trevelyan (lead), Quethiock					4					2					—									
768 Devon Great Tincroft, North Bovey					4					4					4					2048 Okel Tor (lead)					3					3					—									
5120 Dhuirde (copper) Ireland					2					5					5					512 Old Brimpts (tin), Lydford, Ashburton					14					5					—									
672 Ding-Dong (tin), Guilva					5					7					7					256 Old Wheal Bassett (copper), Redruth					2					2					—									
4000 Dolfrwynoc (copper), Merioneth					4					1					1					1026 Pendarves Consols (copper), Camborne					4					4					—									
2560 Drake Walls (tin and copper), Glastock					64					54					54					1000 Pendarves and St. Aubyn (tin and copper)					5					5					—									
128 Drift Moor (tin), Sancreed					2					3					3					406 Penhauger					1					2					—									
1536 Duke of Cornwall (copper), St. Winnow					1					2					2					4934 Pennant and Craigwen (lead)					34					24					—									
8000 Dyffryn (lead)					104					8					8					1000 Penrill					1					3					—									
1024 East Ballewidden (tin), Sancreed					24					1					1					6000 Pentire Glase (silver-lead), St. Minver					51					5					10									
256 East Bassett (copper) Redruth					15					15					15					700 Pen-y-bank and Erglodd (lead)					44					4					—									
2500 East Birch Tor (tin), near Ashburton					3					8					8					1024 Penzance Consols (tin), Sancreed					24					14					—									
5000 East Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbright					24					1					1					1000 Peter Tavy and Mary Tavy (copper)					44					7					—									
2048 East Borlase (copper), Plymouth					3					14					14					2048 Plymouth Wht. Yealand Con. (tin), Plym.					14					14					—									
1024 East Buller (copper), near Redruth					4					24					24					3000 Polberro (tin), St. Agnes					15					14					—									
128 East Carn Brea (copper), Redruth					4					74					74					2000 Poldice (copper and tin)					3					3					—									
1948 East Crowndale (copper), Tavistock					13					30					30					1024 Praed Consols (tin), Towednack					14					17 14					—									
300 East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire					24					19					19					1694 Prince Albert (tin), Perranzabuloe					14					1					—									
302 East Godolphin (copper), Crowan					24					30					30					2500 Rhoswydol and Bacheloddin (lead)					104					6					—									
4000 East Gunn's Lake Junction (copper)					74					3					3					10000 Rhymney Iron (iron), Rhymney					50					12					—									
512 East Seton and Wheal Maude, Redruth					14					8					8					10000 Ditto New					7					7					—									
9000 East Tamar Consols (sil.-lead), Beerferris					8					8					8					1948 Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock					1					1					—									
256 East Tolgus (copper), Redruth					8					8					8					5000 Rocks and Treverbyn (tin), St. Austell					44					4					—									
1000 East Trecoth					8					34					34 34					5000 Ruessford (copper), Tavistock					34					24					—									
256 East Wheel Frances (copper), Tavistock					8					1					1					10000 Silver Valley & Wht. Brothers (silver-lead)					1					1					14									
2048 East Wheel Gwennap (cop.), Walkhampton					14					1					1					1024 South Consols					24					34					—									
2048 East Wheel Sear (copper), Tavistock					14					1					1					2000 South of Scotland					14					1					—									
2048 East Wheel Sear (copper), Tavistock					14					16					14																													